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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **LICENTIA, LTD.** [FI/HI]; Erottajakatu 19 B, 6th floor, FIN-00130 Helsinki (FI).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **ALITALO,**

Karl [FI/VI]; Molecular Cancer Biology Laboratory Biomedicum, Biomedicum, P.O. Box 63 (Haartmaninkatu 8), University of Helsinki, FIN-00014 Helsinki (FI). **PETROVA, Tatiana** [RU/VI]; Molecular/Cancer Biology Laboratory Biomedicum Biomedicum, P.O. Box 63 (Haartmaninkatu 8), University of Helsinki, FIN-00014 (FI). **NYKANEN, Antti** [FI/VI]; Molecular/Cancer Biology Laboratory Biomedicum, Biomedicum, P.O. Box 63 (Haartmaninkatu 8), University of Helsinki, FIN-00014 Helsinki (FI).

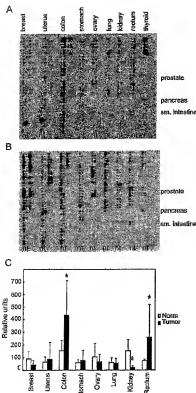
(74) Agent: **FYLES, Julie, M.**; Wynne-Jones Laine & James, 22, Rodney Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1JJ (GB).

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(54) Title: MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS, AND THERAPY

(57) Abstract: The invention provides materials and methods for colorectal cancer screening, diagnosis, and therapy.



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MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS, AND THERAPY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to methods and materials for altering colorectal cancer progression. The present invention also relates to techniques for screening for colon cancer and/or premalignancies.

BACKGROUND

10 The transcription factor Prox-1 is expressed in a number of tissues during embryonic development, including lens fiber cells, subpopulation of neurons in brains and neural tube, skeletal muscle, heart, liver, pancreas and lymphatic endothelial cells. Targeted inactivation of Prox-1 results in the defects of eye development because of the failure of lens fiber cells to elongate (Wigle et al., Nat. Genet. 21: 318-22, 1999). Prox-1 is also necessary for the migration of hepatocytes during liver development (Sosa-Pineda et al., Nat. Genet. 25: 254-5, 2000). In
15 addition, Prox-1 deficient embryos lack lymphatic vasculature, while the blood vessel development is not affected (Wigle et al., Cell 98: 769-778, 1999).

 Recently, others and we have demonstrated the essential role of Prox-1
20 in the regulation of the lymphatic endothelial phenotype. Overexpression of Prox-1 in blood vascular endothelial cells, where it is otherwise absent, leads to the increased expression of lymphatic endothelial markers and to the suppression of the genes characteristic for the blood vascular endothelial lineage (Petrova et al., Embo J. 21: 4593-9, 2002; Hong et al., Dev. Dyn. 225: 351-7, 2002).

25 Notch is a transmembrane protein that acts as a receptor in a cell-cell signaling mechanism, and in combination with other cellular factors, influences differentiation, proliferation and apoptotic events at all stages of development (Artavanis-Tsakonas, Science 284: 770-776, 1999). In animal models, mutations in the Notch receptor have resulted in developmental abnormalities (Joutel et al., Nature
30 383: 707, 1996; Li. et al., Nature Genet. 16:243, 1997).

Cancer treatments generally promote tumor regression by inhibiting tumor cell proliferation, inhibiting angiogenesis (growth of new blood vessels that is necessary to support tumor growth) and/or prohibiting metastasis by reducing tumor cell motility or invasiveness. Colon cancers are a very common malignancy and colon cancers are typically adenocarcinomas, or sometimes carcinoid tumors. Treatment is primarily surgical resection of the colon, although chemotherapy has been found to be beneficial in some cases. These treatment options for colon cancer are of unpredictable and sometimes limited value, especially if the cancer has not been identified and removed at early stages. There continues to exist a need for novel therapies and diagnostic methods for cancer conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention addresses one or more ongoing needs by providing materials and methods for screening for and treating cancerous and precancerous conditions, especially colorectal in nature.

As one aspect, the invention provides materials and methods to screen a mammalian subject for a cancerous or precancerous condition based on analysis of Prox-1 expression in cells from the mammalian subject. In particular, materials and methods are provided for screening colon tissue for signs of cancerous or precancerous pathology.

For example, the method includes a method of screening colon tissue for a pathological condition, said method comprising:

measuring Prox-1 expression in a biological sample that comprises colon tissue from a mammalian subject, wherein elevated Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue correlates with a pathological phenotype. The determination of elevated Prox-1 expression is generally made by way of a comparison, e.g., to a measurement of Prox-1 expression in healthy colon tissue (from the same subject or others of the same species, preferably matched for sex, age, race, or other characteristics); or to a measurement of Prox-1 expression in diseased (especially neoplastic) colon tissue. When comparing Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue to Prox-1 expression in healthy colon tissue, an increased (e.g., elevated) Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue

from the mammalian subject correlates with a pathological phenotype. When comparing to diseased tissue, comparable levels of expression in the tissue from the subject correlates with a pathological phenotype.

In another, related example, the invention includes a method of screening colon tissue for a pathological condition, the method comprising steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample comprising colon tissue from a mammalian subject;
- (b) measuring Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue; and (c) screening for the presence or absence of a pathological condition from the measurement of Prox-1 in the sample.

Similarly, the invention includes a method of screening colon tissue for a pathological condition, the method comprising steps of: (a) obtaining a biological sample comprising colon tissue from a mammalian subject; (b) measuring Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue; and (c) comparing Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue to Prox-1 expression in healthy colon tissue, wherein increased Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue correlates with a pathological phenotype.

For this type of method, the term "pathological condition" is intended to include any abnormality or evidence of disease that warrants medical treatment or monitoring due to concern of developing disease. Cancers and precancerous changes in tissue are particularly contemplated. Thus, in preferred embodiments, the method can be characterized as a screen for colon cancer or colorectal cancers, and increased Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue is scored as being indicative of a cancerous or precancerous condition.

The method can be combined with any other molecular, cellular, pathological, or patient symptom criteria to assist a medical practitioner in early diagnosis and therapeutic or prophylactic therapy. For example, in one variation, the method further comprises measuring expression of at least one gene or protein selected from the group consisting of CD44, Enc1, and ID2 in the colon tissue, wherein elevated Prox-1 expression and elevated expression of the at least one gene/protein in the colon tissue correlate with a pathological phenotype. In another variation, the method further comprising measuring activation of β -catenin/TCF pathway in the colon tissue, wherein activation of the β -catenin/TCF pathway and

elevated Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue correlate with a pathological phenotype. Activation of the β -catenin/TCF pathway can be measured by a variety of indicators, including mutations in an APC gene; mutations in a β -catenin gene; and nuclear localization of β -catenin.

5 The biological sample is any tissue or fluid sample obtained in any way from a mammalian subject that includes cells from the large intestine. Biopsies or other surgically removed specimens are preferred. Stool or feces may contain sufficient colon tissue for some embodiments of the assay.

10 The assay may be performed on any mammalian subject, including laboratory animals used in cancer research, livestock, and domestic pets. Humans are most preferred.

 Any available technique can be used for measuring Prox-1 expression, including direct and indirect techniques. For example, in one variation, the measuring comprises measuring Prox-1 protein in the biological sample. Preferred techniques
15 for measuring amounts or concentrations of Prox-1 protein in a sample are immunological techniques that involve use of a polyclonal or monoclonal antibody that specifically binds Prox-1, or use of a Prox-1-binding fragment of such an antibody. For example, the measuring comprises contacting the colon tissue with a Prox-1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. Quantification of the amount of
20 bound antibody (e.g., using a label or second, labeled antibody) provides a measurement of Prox-1 protein expressed in the sample. Immunoassays such as radioimmunoassay, immunoradiometric assay (labeled antibody), or an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) are contemplated.

 In another variation, the measuring comprises measuring Prox-1
25 mRNA in the colon tissue. Elevated levels of Prox-1 mRNA in the sample are scored as elevated Prox-1 expression. Any available assay for measuring specific oligonucleotides is suitable. Preferred materials for such measurements are oligonucleotide probes complementary to all or a portion of the Prox-1 mRNA sequence. Probes of at least 14 and more preferably 18 nucleotides are preferred to
30 assure specificity. One technique for measuring Prox-1 mRNA comprises *in situ* hybridization to measure Prox-1 mRNA in the colon sample. Other techniques

involve steps of isolating mRNA from the colon tissue and measuring Prox-1 mRNA in the isolated mRNA, for example, by Northern hybridization procedures. In still another variation, quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (PCR), real-time PCR, or other PCR techniques are employed to quantitatively amplify Prox-1 mRNA (relative to control samples) to provide a quantitative measurement of Prox-1 mRNA in the colon tissue.

In yet another embodiment, Prox-1 expression is measured indirectly by measuring a functional property of Prox-1, such as measuring Prox-1 binding to DNA or downstream Prox-1 transcription factor effects.

The screening method further includes a comparing step whereby Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue is compared to Prox-1 expression in healthy colon tissue, wherein increased Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue correlates with a pathological phenotype. As described herein, Prox-1 expression is elevated in a statistically significant manner in pathological specimens studied, compared to healthy colon tissue samples. In one variation, the comparison is performed by taking simultaneous or sequential measurements of a test sample and a sample of colon tissue that is known to be taken from healthy tissue. In another variation, data is accumulated on the quantity of Prox-1 mRNA or protein in healthy tissues, and the amount that is measured in the colon tissue from the biological sample is compared to this predetermined amount. It will be appreciated that comparing Prox-1 measurements from a test sample to measurements from a cancerous or precancerous condition can provide an equivalent indication of the presence or absence of the pathological condition, wherein a test sample with Prox-1 expression comparable to the elevated level observed in a cancer correlates with a pathological phenotype.

For measurement comparisons, a database of Prox-1 measurements from colon tissues can be developed, preferably containing information about healthiness or disease of the tissue; age, sex, race/ethnicity of the donor, and location from which the sample was taken. With a database of samples, comparisons can be analyzed using statistical analysis to determine the statistical significance of a measurement's deviation from a mean, optionally selecting entries from the database by selecting for the patient's age, sex, ethnicity, and other factors to best match the patient (mammalian subject) being tested. Such statistical analysis permits

establishment of one or more "cutoff" values for the Prox-1 measurement that are correlated with a likelihood of having, or developing, a cancerous condition.

- If elevated Prox-1 is detected, then in a preferred embodiment, the method further comprises a step of administering to a human subject identified as
- 5 having a pathological condition characterized by increased Prox-1 expression in colon tissue a composition comprising a Prox-1 inhibitor.

In a related embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting the growth of colon cancer cells, such as colon carcinoma cells, colon adenoma cells, or colon adenocarcinoma cells in a mammalian subject comprising a step of:

- 10 administering to the subject a composition comprising a molecule that suppresses expression of Prox-1, thereby inhibiting the growth of colon carcinoma cells.

For reasons of cost, safety, and efficacy, it is becoming increasingly preferred to attempt to identify patients most likely to benefit from a therapeutic regimen before administering it. This is especially true with cancers where it is known that not all patients respond the same to all therapies. Thus, in a preferred variation of the method, steps are taken to identify patients most likely to benefit from this regimen. For example, the method further comprises a step of identifying a mammalian subject with a colon cancer characterized by increased Prox-1 expression.

- 20 The composition is administered to such a patient after the identifying step, because cancers characterized by the elevated expression are expected to be the cancers most likely to respond to the inhibitors. Exemplary cancers (neoplasms) in which Prox-1 elevation has been observed include colorectal adenomas and colorectal carcinomas, as described below in greater detail.

- 25 The composition to be administered preferably includes, in addition to the Prox-1 inhibitor, a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, adjuvant, or carrier medium. The composition optionally includes additional antineoplastic agents.

Administration of any Prox-1 inhibitors, alone or in combination, is contemplated for this invention, either alone or in combination with other Prox-1 inhibitors or other antineoplastic agents. Exemplary inhibitor molecules include antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit Prox-1 expression; micro-RNA that inhibits

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Prox-1 expression; small (short) interfering RNA (siRNA) that inhibit Prox-1 expression (e.g., siRNA that comprise at least one nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 4, 5, 6, and 7); zinc finger proteins that inhibit Prox-1 expression; polypeptides that act as dominant negative form of Prox-1 protein, such as Prox-1 forms that have a disrupted DNA binding domain or transactivation domain(s); polynucleotides that encode dominant-negative Prox-1 proteins; Prox-1 antibodies and fragments thereof; polynucleotides that encode Prox-1 antibodies or encode polypeptides that comprise Prox-1 binding domains; small molecules discovered and designed through screening based on the teachings herein, and so on. U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0224516 discloses exemplary molecules for inhibiting Prox-1 expression and is incorporated herein by reference.

The inhibitor is preferably administered in an amount and in a regimen that halts or inhibits neoplastic growth of the affected colorectal tissue. As another benchmark, the tissue itself preferably reverts to a non-transformed, more healthy looking phenotype. As described herein, one apparent benchmark of beneficial administration is an increase in Notch-1 signaling. Thus, in one variation, the composition is administered in an amount effective to suppress Prox-1 expression and increase Notch 1 signaling.

Other indications of efficacy relate to modulation of prostaglandin synthesis. Thus, in another variation, the composition is administered in an amount effective to increase 15-PGDH activity or decrease prostaglandin D2 synthase activity.

As described herein and in literature, colorectal cancers also are often characterized by increases in the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway, relative to what is observable in healthy colorectal tissue. Thus, in a preferred variation, in addition to administering a Prox-1 inhibitor composition, the regimen further comprises administering to the subject an inhibitor of the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway. (Optionally, the patient's diseased tissue is first pre-screened for elevated expression/signaling of this pathway.) The categories of inhibitors described above for Prox-1 are specifically contemplated for the β -catenin/TCF pathway as well. In one variation, the inhibitor of the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway is dominant

negative form of TCF-4. The inhibitor optionally targets (inhibits) TCF-4, β -catenin, or c-myc expression or activity.

- 5 In yet another variation, administration of the Prox-1 inhibitor is combined with administration of a COX-2 inhibitor, such as any of the increasing class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents.

In still another variation, administration of the Prox-1 inhibitor is combined with administration of a Notch signaling pathway agonist, such as a Notch ligand or expression vector to cause expression of a Notch ligand. Exemplary Notch ligands include Jagged1, Jagged2, Delta1, Delta3, Delta4, or Serrate.

- 10 Also contemplated is administration of a molecule that comprises an inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases. Such inhibitors are themselves contemplated as efficacious for inhibiting Prox-1 expression, and can be combined with any other Prox-1 inhibitor described herein for combination therapy. An exemplary methyltransferase inhibitor is 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine.

- 15 In still another variation, the Prox-1 inhibitor composition is administered in combination with any known antineoplastic agent that is used in cancer therapy.

- In still another variation, the Prox-1 inhibitor and/or Cox-2 inhibitor are combined (in a medicament or as a combination therapy) with an agent that induces differentiation in colorectal cancer cell lines. Exemplary agents include 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 and analogs thereof; butyrate; and retinoids.
- 20

- With respect to any combination treatment or therapy regimens described herein, the Prox-1 inhibitor composition can be administered simultaneously with the other active agents, which may be in admixture with the Prox-1 inhibitor, or may be in a separate composition. Each composition preferably includes a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, adjuvant, or carrier. When the agents are separately administered, they may be administered in any order.
- 25

- In still another embodiment, the invention includes a method of inhibiting Prox-1 function in a mammalian subject having a disease characterized by Prox-1 over-expression in cells, comprising the step of administering to said
- 30

mammalian subject a composition, said composition comprising a compound effective to inhibit Prox-1 function in cells.

- In still another variation, the invention includes the use of a Prox-1 inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease
- 5 characterized by Prox-1 over-expression in cells, especially cancerous or precancerous cells of colorectal origin. The medicament optionally includes the additional agents described above, either in admixture with the Prox-1 inhibitor or separated, yet packaged together (preferably with instructions for treating the disease).

- In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a method of
- 10 screening for Prox-1 modulators comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a test molecule with Prox-1 protein, or a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes Prox-1 protein, under conditions which permit the interaction of the test molecule with the Prox-1 protein or nucleic acid; and (b) measuring the interaction between the test molecule and Prox-1 protein or the nucleic acid, wherein a test
- 15 molecule that binds the Prox-1 protein or nucleic acid is identified as a Prox-1 modulator.

- "Test molecule" refers to the molecule that is under evaluation for the ability to modulate (i.e., increase or decrease) the activity of Prox-1 protein. Most commonly, a test molecule that is a Prox-1 modulator will interact directly with Prox-
- 20 1. However, the screens described herein can identify test molecules that modulate Prox-1 protein activity indirectly, such as by affecting Prox-1 gene expression. The screens work with essentially any test molecule, and the invention is not limited in this manner. In preferred embodiments, the test molecule is a protein, a carbohydrate, a lipid, or a nucleic acid. Molecules which regulate Prox-1 expression include nucleic
- 25 acids which are complementary to nucleic acids encoding a Prox-1 protein, or are complementary to nucleic acid sequences which direct or control the expression of Prox-1 protein, and which act as anti-sense regulators of expression. The test molecule may be a member of a chemical library, such as libraries commonly maintained in large pharmaceutical companies or libraries generated combinatorially.
- 30 In alternate embodiments, the test molecule interacts with Prox-1 by binding to the Prox-1 DNA binding domain, thereby effecting Prox-1 activity.

With respect to the screening methods described herein, it may be desirable to evaluate two or more test compounds together for their ability to increase or decrease the Prox-1 protein activity or expression. The assays set forth herein can be readily modified by adding such additional test compounds either simultaneous
5 with, or subsequent to, or prior to, the first test compound. In additional embodiments, the measurement of the interaction of test molecules with Prox-1 may be carried out using solution-phase assays or immunoassays. In other embodiments, measurement of the interaction of test molecules with Prox-1 is carried out by evaluating biological activity of Prox-1.

10 In a related embodiment, the invention provides a method of screening for modulators of binding between a DNA and Prox-1 protein comprising steps of: (a) contacting a DNA with a Prox-1 protein in the presence and in the absence of a putative modulator compound; (b) detecting binding between the DNA and the Prox-1 protein in the presence and absence of the putative modulator compound; and (c)
15 identifying a modulator compound based on a decrease or increase in binding between the DNA and the Prox-1 protein in the presence of the putative modulator compound, as compared to binding in the absence of the putative modulator compound.

In a related variation, molecules that modulate binding between DNA and Prox-1 are formulated into a composition or a growth media for contacting a cell from
20 a colorectal cancer or colorectal cancer cell line, and a modulator that inhibits growth of the cell is selected as a preferred modulator for development as a therapeutic.

In yet another related embodiment, the invention provides a method of screening for modulators of binding between a DNA and Prox-1 protein comprising steps of: (a) contacting a DNA with a Prox-1 protein in the presence and in the
25 absence of a putative modulator compound; (b) detecting binding between the DNA and the Prox-1 protein in the presence and absence of the putative modulator compound; and (c) identifying a modulator compound based on a decrease or increase in differentiation in the presence of the putative modulator compound, as compared to differentiation in the absence of the putative modulator compound.

30 *In vivo* screening also is contemplated, either in addition to or in place of *in vitro* screening. The test compound preferably is formulated into a pharmaceutically

acceptable diluent, adjuvant, or carrier. In a preferred variation, this formulation is administered to a mammal with pathological (e.g., cancerous) Prox-1 expressing colon tissue, and the efficacy of the formulation at inhibiting disease progression is monitored. For example, a method described above optionally further comprises

5 steps of formulating a composition comprising the selected Prox-1 modulator and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; administering the composition to a mammalian subject having a colorectal cancer; and monitoring the mammalian subject for growth, metastasis, shrinkage, or disappearance of the colorectal cancer.

"Putative modulator compounds" are analogous to the "test molecules" described above in that they are alleged to have an effect on Prox-1 protein activity and are being identified as such using the methods described herein. In certain

10 embodiments detecting DNA binding to Prox-1 protein and identifying an increase or decrease of DNA binding to Prox-1 protein employs immuno-based assays or various other assays that measure biological activity. Likewise, embodied by the invention

15 are methods wherein identifying a modulator compound the use of proliferation and/or differentiation assays.

In still another variation of the invention, provided are short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules that down regulate expression of Prox-1 by RNA interference. The siRNA molecule can be adapted for use to treat colorectal cancer and any other

20 indications that respond to the level of Prox-1. The siRNA molecule comprises a sense region and an antisense region. The antisense region comprises sequence complementary to an RNA sequence encoding Prox-1, or a fragment thereof, and the sense region comprise sequence complementary to the antisense region. In additional embodiments, the siRNA molecule can comprise two nucleic acid fragments, wherein

25 one fragment comprises the sense region and the second fragment comprises the antisense region of said siRNA molecule.

In one embodiment, a siRNA molecule of the invention can comprise any contiguous Prox-1 sequence. Preferably, the siRNA constructs are between 18 and 100 nucleotides in length. More preferably, the siRNA constructs are 21 nucleotides

30 in length. In still another embodiment, the sense region of a siRNA molecule of the invention comprises a 3'-terminal overhang and the antisense region comprises a 3'-terminal overhang. The 3'-terminal overhangs each are preferably from 1 to 5

nucleotides. More preferably, the 3'-terminal overhangs are 2 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment, the antisense region of the 3'-terminal nucleotide overhang is complementary to RNA encoding Prox-1.

With respect to the antisense region of the siRNA constructs, the antisense
5 region of Prox-1 siRNA constructs can comprise a sequence complementary to sequence having any of SEQ ID NOs. 4 and 6. Further, the antisense region of Prox-1 siRNA constructs can comprise a having any of SEQ ID NOs. 5 and 7.

In yet an additional embodiment of the invention, compounds, particularly
antisense oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding Prox-1, and
10 which modulate the expression of Prox-1 are provided. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are preferably complementary to (at least a segment of) the genomic Prox-1 sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1. mRNA splice sites, i.e., intron-exon junctions, may be preferred target regions. Accordingly, in another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotides of the invention comprise a region
15 complementary to a promoter or other control region, an exon, an intron, or an exon-intron boundary. Also embodied by the present invention are antisense oligonucleotides that are complementary to a region within 20-200 bases of an exon-intron splice junction. As detailed herein, pharmaceutical compositions comprising antisense oligonucleotides are also provided.

20 The foregoing paragraphs are not intended to define every aspect of the invention, and additional aspects are described in other sections, such as the Detailed Description. The entire document is intended to be related as a unified disclosure, and it should be understood that all combinations of features described herein are contemplated, even if the combination of features are not found together in the same
25 sentence, or paragraph, or section of this document. Where protein therapy is described, embodiments involving polynucleotide therapy (using polynucleotides that encode the protein) are specifically contemplated, and the reverse also is true.

In addition to the foregoing, the invention includes, as an additional aspect, all embodiments of the invention narrower in scope in any way than the
30 variations defined by specific paragraphs above. For example, certain aspects of the invention that are described as a genus, and it should be understood that every

member of a genus is, individually, an aspect of the invention. Although the applicant(s) invented the full scope of the invention described herein, the applicants do not intend to claim subject matter described in the prior art work of others. Therefore, in the event that statutory prior art within the scope of a claim is brought to the attention of the applicants by a Patent Office or other entity or individual, the applicant(s) reserve the right to exercise amendment rights under applicable patent laws to redefine the subject matter of such a claim to specifically exclude such statutory prior art or obvious variations of statutory prior art from the scope of such a claim. Variations of the invention defined by such amended claims also are intended as aspects of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C depict the elevated Prox-1 mRNA levels in colorectal tumors. A cancer RNA profiling array was hybridized to probes for Prox-1 (Fig. 1A) and the lymphatic endothelial marker LYVE-1 (Fig. 1B). Fig. 1C illustrates the quantification of dot blot in Fig. 1A, the asterisk indicating tumor samples in which Prox-1 expression is significantly different from that of the normal tissue ($P < 0.005$).

Figures 2A-2I depict Prox-1 expression patterns in colon cancer and normal colonic epithelium. Frozen sections of colon adenomas (Fig. 2A-C) or adenocarcinomas (Fig. 2D-F) and the corresponding normal tissues (Fig. 2H-I) were stained for Prox-1. Fig. 2C and Fig. 2I show high power magnification of adenoma and normal colon sections.

Figure 3 depicts the efficacy of Prox-1 suppression for inhibiting SW480R cell growth in soft agar. SW480R cells were transfected with GFP siRNA, Prox-1 siRNA A16 or Prox-1 siRNA A25 or left untreated, and seeded in soft agar in triplicate. The number of colonies was scored after two weeks of growth.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Demonstrated herein for the first time is the importance of Prox-1 in cancer. The Prox-1 gene and protein is overexpressed in colorectal cancers, as compared to healthy colon tissue and other cancer tissues. Prox-1 was overexpressed in 68% of colorectal carcinomas and in 80% of premalignant lesions that were examined, indicating that Prox-1 is important for tumorigenesis, and therefore a useful marker for screening and a useful target for intervention. In normal colonic epithelium, Prox-1 expression was restricted to two cell types, neuroendocrine cells and non-proliferating cells at the very base of the colonic crypts, a location that corresponds to the stem cell compartment. Contemplated and provided for in the present invention are polynucleotides and polypeptides for screening and diagnosis of colorectal cancer and/or premalignancies.

Intervention to suppress Prox-1 expression in colorectal cells resulted in increased activation of Notch signal transduction. Specifically, ablation of Prox-1 resulted in cell growth arrest and increased expression of epithelial markers. This was accompanied by an upregulation of the cell cycle inhibitor p21cip1, which has been shown to be important for the differentiation of intestinal epithelia (Qvaroni et al., *Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol.* 279: C1045-57, 2000; Yang et al., *Cancer Res.* 61, 565-9, 2001), and by an increased expression of components of the Notch signaling pathway. Unexpectedly, this phenotype persisted for up to two weeks after transient transfection with Prox-1 siRNAs, demonstrating profound changes in the transcriptional program induced in the absence of Prox-1. Without intending to be limited to a particular theory or mechanism, Prox-1 may be involved in the maintenance of an undifferentiated state of colonic intestinal stem cells, and overexpression of Prox-1 in cancer cells and resulting inhibition of the Notch signaling pathway may lead to the de-differentiation frequently observed upon malignant transformation. The suppression of Prox-1 expression also negatively regulates prostaglandin activity in the tumor cell lines studied. It is, therefore, contemplated that suppression of Prox-1 or activation of Notch signaling in tumor cells can provide a differentiation therapy for colon carcinoma. The present invention, more specifically, provides compositions and methods for suppressing Prox-1 expression.

A. Inhibitory Nucleic Acid Constructs for the Suppression of Prox-1 Expression

As discussed herein, Prox-1 is overexpressed in colorectal cancer cells and suppression of Prox-1 expression results in increased Notch signal transduction and modified expression of enzymes of the prostaglandin biosynthetic pathway. This data provides an indication to disrupt the expression or activity of Prox-1 as a method of alleviating the symptoms of and/or inhibiting the growth or metastasis of colon cancer. Such disruption is achieved using any materials or methods available to inhibit Prox-1 mRNA or protein expression, or inhibit Prox-1 binding, and any Prox-1 activity. The present section discusses nucleic acid-based methods of disrupting the expression of Prox-1. Polynucleotide products which are useful in this endeavor include antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes, small interfering RNAs, natural or designed microRNAs, triple helix polynucleotides, and novel transcription factors that modulate the expression of Prox-1 protein.

Techniques for making and delivering antisense polynucleotides and ribozymes are well known to those in the art and have been extensively described in scientific, patent, and trade literature. (PCT Publication No. WO 00/32765; (*J Biol Chem* ;272:626-38. 1997); Kurreck *et al.*, (*Nucleic Acids Res.* ;30:1911-8. 2002); Crooke and B. Lebleu, eds. *Antisense Research and Applications* (1993) CRC Press; and *Antisense RNA and DNA* (1988) D. A. Melton, Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.) Anti-sense RNA and DNA molecules act to directly block the translation of mRNA by binding to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. An example of an antisense polynucleotide is an oligodeoxyribonucleotide derived from the translation initiation site, *e.g.*, between -10 and +10 regions of the relevant nucleotide sequence. Antisense oligonucleotides of 8-200 nucleotides in length that include at least a portion of this region of the Prox-1 cDNA or genomic sequences set forth as SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 (or are complementary to) are preferred Prox-1 inhibitors of the invention.

Antisense polynucleotides are typically generated within the cell by expression from antisense constructs that contain the antisense nucleic acid strand as the transcribed strand. Antisense methodology takes advantage of the fact that nucleic acids tend to pair with "complementary" sequences. By complementary, it is

meant that polynucleotides are those which are capable of base-pairing according to the standard Watson-Crick complementarity rules. That is, the larger purines will base pair with the smaller pyrimidines to form combinations of guanine paired with cytosine (G:C) and adenine paired with either thymine (A:T) in the case of DNA, or
5 adenine paired with uracil (A:U) in the case of RNA. Inclusion of less common bases such as inosine, 5-methylcytosine, 6-methyladenine, hypoxanthine and others in hybridizing sequences does not interfere with pairing.

Targeting double-stranded (ds) DNA with polynucleotides leads to triple-helix formation; targeting RNA will lead to double-helix formation. Antisense
10 polynucleotides, when introduced into a target cell, specifically bind to their target polynucleotide and interfere with transcription, RNA processing, transport, translation and/or stability. Antisense RNA constructs, or DNA encoding such antisense RNA's, may be employed to inhibit gene transcription or translation or both within a host cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, such as within a host animal, including a human subject.

Antisense constructs may be designed to bind to the promoter and
15 other control regions, exons, introns or even exon-intron boundaries of a gene. Highly effective antisense constructs include regions complementary to intron/exon splice junctions. Thus, a preferred embodiment includes an antisense construct with complementarity to regions within 50-200 bases of an intron-exon splice junction. It
20 has been observed that some exon sequences can be included in the construct without seriously affecting the target selectivity thereof. The amount of exonic material included will vary depending on the particular exon and intron sequences used. One can readily test whether too much exon DNA is included simply by testing the constructs *in vitro* to determine whether normal cellular function is affected or
25 whether the expression of related genes having complementary sequences is affected.

For purposes of making antisense oligonucleotides, polynucleotide
sequences that are substantially complementary over their entire length and have zero or very few base mismatches are preferred. For example, sequences of fifteen bases
in length preferably have complementary nucleotides at thirteen or fourteen or fifteen
30 positions. Naturally, sequences which are completely complementary will be sequences which are entirely complementary throughout their entire length and have no base mismatches. Other sequences with lower degrees of homology also are

contemplated. For example, an antisense construct which has limited regions of high homology, but also contains a non-homologous region (*e.g.*, ribozymes) could be designed. These molecules, though having less than 50% homology, would bind to target sequences under appropriate conditions.

5 Methods for designing and optimizing antisense nucleotides are described in Lima et al., (*J Biol Chem*; 272:626-38. 1997) and Kurreck et al., (*Nucleic Acids Res.*; 30:1911-8. 2002). Additionally, commercial software and online resources are available to optimize antisense sequence selection and also to compare selected sequences to known genomic sequences to help ensure uniqueness/specificity
10 for a chosen gene. (See, *e.g.*, world wide web at sfold.wadsworth.org/index.pl.) Such uniqueness can be further confirmed by hybridization analyses. Antisense nucleic acids are introduced into cells (*e.g.*, by a viral vector or colloidal dispersion system such as a liposome).

 The genomic contig of chromosome 1 (where Prox-1 is located),
15 cDNA for Prox-1, and protein sequences for Prox-1 (SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, and 3, respectively) are published and disclosed as Genbank Accession Numbers NT_021877, NM_002763, and NM_002763, respectively. The Genbank Database is accessible on the world wide web at ncbi.nlm.nih.gov. Related Prox-1 protein and/or nucleic acid sequences from other sources may be identified using probes directed at
20 these sequences. Such additional sequences may be useful in certain aspects of the present invention. Although antisense sequences may be full length genomic or cDNA copies, they also may be shorter fragments or oligonucleotides *e.g.*, polynucleotides of 100 or less bases. Although shorter oligomers (8-20) are easier to make and more easily permeable *in vivo*, other factors also are involved in
25 determining the specificity of base pairing. For example, the binding affinity and sequence specificity of an oligonucleotide to its complementary target increases with increasing length. It is contemplated that oligonucleotides of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, or more base pairs will be used.

 Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the
30 specific cleavage of RNA. The cleavage event renders the mRNA unstable and prevents protein expression. The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence specific interaction of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed

by an endonucleolytic cleavage. Within the scope of the invention are engineered hammerhead, for which the substrate sequence requirements are minimal, or other motif ribozyme molecules that specifically and efficiently catalyze endonucleolytic cleavage of RNA sequences encoding protein complex components. Design of the hammerhead ribozyme and the therapeutic uses of ribozymes are disclosed in Usman et al., *Current Opin. Struct. Biol.* (1996) 6:527-533. Ribozymes can also be prepared and used as described in Long et al., *FASEB J.* (1993) 7:25; Symons, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* (1992) 61:641; Perrotta et al., *Biochem.* (1992) 31:16-17; Ojwang et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* (1992) 89:10802-10806; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,254,678. Methods of cleaving RNA using ribozymes is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,116,742; and methods for increasing the specificity of ribozymes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,337 and Koizumi et al., *Nucleic Acid Res.* (1989) 17:7059-7071. Preparation and use of ribozyme fragments in a hairpin structure are described by Chowrira and Burke, *Nucleic Acids Res.* (1992) 20:2835. Ribozymes can also be made by rolling transcription (Daubendiek and Kool, *Nat. Biotechnol.* (1997) 15(3):273-277).

The full-length gene need not be known in order to design and use specific inhibitory ribozymes. Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within any potential RNA target are initially identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites which include the following sequences, GUA, GUU, and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides corresponding to the region of the target gene containing the cleavage site may be evaluated for predicted structural features, such as secondary structure, that may render the oligonucleotide sequence unsuitable. The suitability of candidate targets may also be evaluated by testing their accessibility to hybridization with complementary oligonucleotides, using ribonuclease protection assays (Draper PCT WO 93/23569; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,093,246, incorporated herein by reference). Using the nucleic acid sequences disclosed herein and methods known in the art, ribozymes can be designed to specifically bind and cut the corresponding mRNA species. Ribozymes, therefore, provide a means to inhibit the expression Prox-1.

Alternatively, endogenous gene expression can be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the gene or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination. (E.g., see Smithies et al., 1985, *Nature* 317:230-234; Thomas &

Capecchi, 1987, Cell 51:503-512; Thompson et al., 1989 Cell 5:313-321). For example, a mutant, non-functional gene (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous gene (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the gene) can be used to transfect cells that express that gene *in vivo*. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the gene.

Gene expression can also be reduced by targeting deoxyribonucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the target gene (i.e., the gene promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the gene in target cells in the body. (See generally, Helene, C. 1991, *Anticancer Drug Des.*, 6(6):569-84; Helene, C., et al., 1992, *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, 660:27-36; and Maher, L. J., 1992, *Bioassays* 14(12):807-15). Nucleic acid molecules used in triple helix formation for the inhibition of transcription are generally single stranded deoxyribonucleotides. The base composition must be designed to promote triple helix formation via Hoogsteen base pairing rules, which generally require sizeable stretches of either purines or pyrimidines to be present on one strand of a duplex. Nucleotide sequences may be pyrimidine-based, which will result in TAT and CGC+ triplets across the three associated strands of the resulting triple helix. The pyrimidine-rich molecules provide base complementarity to a purine-rich region of a single strand of the duplex in a parallel orientation to that strand. In addition, nucleic acid molecules may be chosen that are purine-rich, for example, containing a stretch of G residues. These molecules will form a triple helix with a DNA duplex that is rich in GC pairs, in which the majority of the purine residues are located on a single strand of the targeted duplex, resulting in GGC triplets across the three strands in the triplex.

Alternatively, the potential sequences that can be targeted for triple helix formation may be increased by creating a so called "switchback" nucleic acid molecule. Switchback molecules are synthesized in an alternating 5'-3', 3'-5' manner, such that they base pair with first one strand of a duplex and then the other, eliminating the necessity for a sizeable stretch of either purines or pyrimidines to be present on one strand of a duplex.

Another technique for inhibiting the expression of a gene involves the use of RNA for induction of RNA interference (RNAi), using double stranded

(dsRNA) (Fire *et al.*, *Nature* 391: 806-811, 1998) or small interfering RNA (siRNA) sequences (Elbashir *et al.*, *Nature* 411, 494 - 498 (2001)); Yu *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 99:6047-52 (2002). "RNAi" is the process by which dsRNA induces homology-dependent degradation of complimentary mRNA. The presence of dsRNA in cells triggers the RNAi response though a mechanism that has yet to be fully characterized. In one embodiment, a synthetic antisense nucleic acid molecule is hybridized by complementary base pairing with a "sense" ribonucleic acid to form a double stranded RNA. The presence of long dsRNAs in cells stimulates the activity of a ribonuclease III enzyme. The dsRNA antisense and sense nucleic acid molecules are provided that correspond to at least about 20, 25, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides or an entire Prox-1 coding strand, or to only a portion thereof. In an alternative embodiment, the siRNAs are 30 nucleotides or less in length, and more preferably 21- to 23-nucleotides, with characteristic 2- to 3- nucleotide 3'-overhanging ends, which are generated by ribonuclease III cleavage from longer dsRNAs. (See *e.g.* Tuschl T. *Nat Biotechnol.* 20:446-48, 2002). At notably higher concentrations single stranded 21 nucleotide RNA molecules have been also shown to function as siRNAs (*i.e.*, enter the RNAi pathway and specifically target mRNA for degradation in mammalian cells (Martinez *et al.*, *Cell* 110, 563-574, 2002). Cleavage of the target RNA takes place in the middle of the region complementary to the antisense strand of the siRNA duplex (Elbashir *et al.*, 2001, *Genes Dev.*, 15, 188).

Intracellular transcription of small RNA molecules can be achieved by cloning the siRNA templates into RNA polymerase III (Pol III) transcription units, which normally encode the small nuclear RNA (snRNA) U6 or the human RNase P RNA H1. Two approaches can be used to express siRNAs: in one embodiment, sense and antisense strands constituting the siRNA duplex are transcribed using constructs with individual promoters (Lee, *et al. Nat. Biotechnol.* 20, 500-505, 2002); in an alternative embodiment, siRNAs are expressed as stem-loop hairpin RNA structures that give rise to siRNAs after intracellular processing (Brummelkamp *et al. Science* 296:550-553, 2002, herein incorporated by reference). Alternatively, a stem loop hairpin can be expressed within an unrelated Pol II transcribed mRNA transcript. A stem-loop hairpin designed to contain the siRNA sequence also contains conserved microRNA sequences within the loop and stem regions, thus resembling a natural

precursor mRNA structure. Subsequently, the precursor can be processed by the cellular RNAi components to yield mature, functional siRNA/miRNA. (See, generally, Zeng et al., Mol Cell 9, 1327-1333 (2002); Hutvagner et al., Science 297, 2056-2060 (2002); Kawasaki et al., Nature 423, 838-842 (2003)).

5 RNAi has been studied in a variety of systems. Work in Drosophila embryonic lysates (Elbashir et al., 2001, EMBO J, 20, 6877) has revealed certain requirements for siRNA length, structure, chemical composition, and sequence that are essential to mediate efficient RNAi activity. Twenty-one nucleotide siRNA duplexes are most active when containing two nucleotide 3'-overhangs. Replacing the 10 3'-overhanging segments of a 21-mer siRNA duplex having 2 nucleotide 3' overhangs with deoxyribonucleotides has no adverse effect on RNAi activity, while, replacing up to 4 nucleotides on each end of the siRNA with deoxyribonucleotides may be well tolerated. Complete substitution with deoxyribonucleotides results in no RNAi activity (Elbashir et al., 2001, EMBO J., 20, 6877).

15 Furthermore, complete substitution of one or both siRNA strands with 2'-deoxy (2'-H) or 2'-O-methyl nucleotides results in no RNAi activity, whereas substitution of the 3'-terminal siRNA overhang nucleotides with deoxy nucleotides (2'-H) is tolerated. Single mismatch sequences in the center of the siRNA duplex may abolish RNAi activity. In addition, studies indicate that the position of the cleavage 20 site in the target RNA is defined by the 5'-end of the siRNA guide sequence rather than the 3'-end (Elbashir et al., 2001, EMBO J, 20, 6877). Other studies indicate that a 5'-phosphate on the target-complementary strand of a siRNA duplex is required for siRNA activity and that ATP is utilized to maintain the 5'-phosphate moiety on the siRNA (Nykanen et al., 2001, Cell, 107, 309).

25 The dsRNA/siRNA is most commonly administered by annealing sense and antisense RNA strands *in vitro* before delivery to the organism. In an alternate embodiment, RNAi may be carried out by administering sense and antisense nucleic acids of the invention in the same solution without annealing prior to administration, and may even be performed by administering the nucleic acids in 30 separate vehicles within a very close timeframe.

Genetic control can also be achieved through the design of novel transcription factors for modulating expression of the gene of interest in native cells and animals. For example, the Cys2-His2 zinc finger proteins, which bind DNA via their zinc finger domains, have been shown to be amenable to structural changes that

5 lead to the recognition of different target sequences. These artificial zinc finger proteins recognize specific target sites with high affinity and low dissociation constants, and are able to act as gene switches to modulate gene expression.

Knowledge of the particular target sequence of the present invention facilitates the engineering of zinc finger proteins specific for the target sequence using known

10 methods such as a combination of structure-based modeling and screening of phage display libraries (Segal et al., (1999) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 96:2758-2763; Liu et al., (1997) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 94:5525-30; Greisman and Pabo (1997) Science 275:657-61; Choo et al., (1997) J Mol Biol 273:525-32). Each zinc finger domain usually recognizes three or more base pairs. Since a recognition sequence of 18 base

15 pairs is generally sufficient in length to render it unique in any known genome, a zinc finger protein consisting of 6 tandem repeats of zinc fingers would be expected to ensure specificity for a particular sequence (Segal et al., (1999) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 96:2758-2763). The artificial zinc finger repeats, designed based on target sequences, are fused to activation or repression domains to promote or suppress gene

20 expression (Liu et al., (1997) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 94:5525-30). Alternatively, the zinc finger domains can be fused to the TATA box-binding factor (TBP) with varying lengths of linker region between the zinc finger peptide and the TBP to create either transcriptional activators or repressors (Kim et al., (1997) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 94:3616-3620). Such proteins, and polynucleotides that encode them, have

25 utility for modulating expression *in vivo* in both native cells, animals and humans. The novel transcription factor can be delivered to the target cells by transfecting constructs that express the transcription factor (gene therapy), or by introducing the protein. Engineered zinc finger proteins can also be designed to bind RNA sequences for use in therapeutics as alternatives to antisense or catalytic RNA methods (McColl

30 et al., (1999) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 96:9521-6; Wu et al., (1995) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 92:344-348).

Inactivation of Prox-1 function can also be accomplished using an overexpressed dominant negative form of Prox-1. As used herein a "dominant negative protein" is a mutant form of a protein which has the property of inhibiting the function of the endogenous, wild type form of the protein which corresponds to the mutant protein. Typically, dominant negative proteins have amino acid substitutions or are truncated forms of the wild type protein. The mutation may be in a substrate-binding domain (or DNA binding domain), a catalytic domain, or a cellular localization domain. For instance, a dominant negative form of Prox-1 may include a mutant truncated with respect to the DNA binding domain or transactivation domain. Disruption of the DNA binding domain entails truncation of the protein to exclude amino acids 572-634 of SEQ ID NO. 3, based on homology to Prospero (*Drosophila*). Disruption of the transactivation domain entails the deletion of amino acids 635-737. Other dominant negatives may include truncated forms of Prox-1 lacking the last 60 amino acids or the first 575 amino acids. Preferably, the mutant polypeptide will be overproduced. Point mutations can be made that have such an effect. In addition, fusion of different polypeptides of various lengths to the terminus of a protein can yield dominant negative mutants. General strategies for making dominant negative mutants are described in Herskowitz, Nature (1987) 329:219-222.

Anti-sense RNA and DNA molecules, ribozymes, RNAi, triple helix polynucleotides, and novel transcription factors can be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of DNA and RNA molecules. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligodeoxyribonucleotides well known in the art including, but not limited to, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* and *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding the antisense RNA molecule. Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a wide variety of vectors which incorporate suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as the T7 or SP6 polymerase promoters. Alternatively, antisense cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly, depending on the promoter used, can be introduced stably or transiently into cells.

30 B. Gene Therapy

As described in detail in the preceding section, a variety of genetic manipulations to achieve modulation of Prox-1 protein expression or activity are

contemplated. Additionally, where administration of proteins is contemplated, such as zinc finger proteins targeted to Prox-1, administration of a gene therapy vector to cause the protein of interest to be produced *in vivo* also is contemplated. Where inhibition of proteins is contemplated (e.g., through use of antibodies or small molecule inhibitors), inhibition of protein expression *in vivo* by genetic techniques, such as knock-out techniques or anti-sense therapy, is contemplated.

It is now widely recognized that DNA may be introduced into a cell using a variety of viral vectors. Exemplary vectors that have been described in the literature include replication-deficient retroviral vectors, including but not limited to lentivirus vectors (Kim et al., J. Virol., 72(1): 811-816 (1998); Kingsman & Johnson, Scrip Magazine, October, 1998, pp. 43-46.); adenoviral (*see*, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,824,544; U.S. Patent No. 5,707,618; U.S. Patent No. 5,792,453; U.S. Patent No. 5,693,509; U.S. Patent No. 5,670,488; U.S. Patent No. 5,585,362; Quantin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89: 2581-2584 (1992); Stratford-Perricadet et al., J. Clin. Invest., 90: 626-630 (1992); and Rosenfeld et al., Cell, 68: 143-155 (1992)), retroviral (*see*, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,888,502; U.S. Patent No. 5,830,725; U.S. Patent No. 5,770,414; U.S. Patent No. 5,686,278; U.S. Patent No. 4,861,719), adeno-associated viral (*see*, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,474,935; U.S. Patent No. 5,139,941; U.S. Patent No. 5,622,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,658,776; U.S. Patent No. 5,773,289; U.S. Patent No. 5,789,390; U.S. Patent No. 5,834,441; U.S. Patent No. 5,863,541; U.S. Patent No. 5,851,521; U.S. Patent No. 5,252,479; Gnatenko et al., J. Invest. Med., 45: 87-98 (1997), an adenoviral-adenoassociated viral hybrid (*see*, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,856,152) or a vaccinia viral or a herpesviral (*see*, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,879,934; U.S. Patent No. 5,849,571; U.S. Patent No. 5,830,727; U.S. Patent No. 5,661,033; U.S. Patent No. 5,328,688); Lipofectin-mediated gene transfer (BRL); liposomal vectors (*see*, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,631,237 (Liposomes comprising Sendai virus proteins)); and combinations thereof. All of the foregoing documents are incorporated herein by reference in the entirety. Replication-deficient adenoviral vectors and adeno-associated viral vectors constitute preferred embodiments.

In embodiments employing a viral vector, preferred polynucleotides include a suitable promoter and polyadenylation sequence to promote expression in

- the target tissue of interest. For many applications of the present invention, suitable promoters/enhancers for mammalian cell expression include, e.g., cytomegalovirus promoter/enhancer (Lehner et al., *J. Clin. Microbiol.*, 29:2494-2502 (1991); Boshart et al., *Cell*, 41:521-530 (1985)); Rous sarcoma virus promoter (Davis et al., *Hum. Gene Ther.*, 4:151 (1993)); simian virus 40 promoter, long terminal repeat (LTR) of retroviruses, keratin 14 promoter, and myosin heavy chain promoter.

- In other embodiments, non-viral delivery is contemplated. These include calcium phosphate precipitation (Graham and Van Der Eb, *Virology*, 52:456-467 (1973); Chen and Okayama, *Mol. Cell Biol.*, 7:2745-2752, (1987); Rippe, et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.*, 10:689-695 (1990)), DEAE-dextran (Gopal, *Mol. Cell Biol.*, 5:1188-1190 (1985)), electroporation (Tur-Kaspa, et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.*, 6:716-718, (1986); Potter, et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81:7161-7165, (1984)), direct microinjection (Harland and Weintraub, *J. Cell Biol.*, 101:1094-1099 (1985)), DNA-loaded liposomes (Nicolau and Sene, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 721:185-190 (1982); Fraley, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 76:3348-3352 (1979); Felgner, *Sci. Am.*, 276(6):102-6 (1997); Felgner, *Hum. Gene Ther.*, 7(15):1791-3, (1996)), cell sonication (Fechheimer, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 84:8463-8467 (1987)), gene bombardment using high velocity microprojectiles (Yang, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87:9568-9572 (1990)), and receptor-mediated transfection (Wu and Wu, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 262:4429-4432 (1987); Wu and Wu, *Biochemistry*, 27:887-892 (1988); Wu and Wu, *Adv. Drug Delivery Rev.*, 12:159-167 (1993)).

- In a particular embodiment of the invention, the expression construct (or indeed the peptides discussed above) may be entrapped in a liposome. Liposomes are vesicular structures characterized by a phospholipid bilayer membrane and an inner aqueous medium. Multilamellar liposomes have multiple lipid layers separated by aqueous medium. They form spontaneously when phospholipids are suspended in an excess of aqueous solution. The lipid components undergo self-rearrangement before the formation of closed structures and entrap water and dissolved solutes between the lipid bilayers (Ghosh and Bachhawat, "In Liver Diseases, Targeted Diagnosis And Therapy Using Specific Receptors And Ligands," Wu, G., Wu, C., ed., New York: Marcel Dekker, pp. 87-104 (1991)). The addition of DNA to cationic liposomes causes a topological transition from liposomes to optically birefringent

liquid-crystalline condensed globules (Radler, *et al.*, *Science*, 275(5301):810-4, (1997)). These DNA-lipid complexes are potential non-viral vectors for use in gene therapy and delivery.

Liposome-mediated nucleic acid delivery and expression of foreign DNA *in vitro* has been very successful. Also contemplated in the present invention are various commercial approaches involving "lipofection" technology. In certain embodiments of the invention, the liposome may be complexed with a hemagglutinating virus (HVJ). This has been shown to facilitate fusion with the cell membrane and promote cell entry of liposome-encapsulated DNA (Kaneda, *et al.*, *Science*, 243:375-378 (1989)). In other embodiments, the liposome may be complexed or employed in conjunction with nuclear nonhistone chromosomal proteins (HMG-1) (Kato, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266:3361-3364 (1991)). In yet further embodiments, the liposome may be complexed or employed in conjunction with both HVJ and HMG-1. In that such expression constructs have been successfully employed in transfer and expression of nucleic acid *in vitro* and *in vivo*, then they are applicable for the present invention.

Other vector delivery systems that can be employed to deliver a nucleic acid encoding a therapeutic gene into cells include receptor-mediated delivery vehicles. These take advantage of the selective uptake of macromolecules by receptor-mediated endocytosis in almost all eukaryotic cells. Because of the cell type-specific distribution of various receptors, the delivery can be highly specific (Wu and Wu (1993), *supra*).

Receptor-mediated gene targeting vehicles generally consist of two components: a cell receptor-specific ligand and a DNA-binding agent. Several ligands have been used for receptor-mediated gene transfer. The most extensively characterized ligands are asialoorosomucoid (ASOR) (Wu and Wu (1987), *supra*) and transferrin (Wagner, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87(9):3410-3414 (1990)). Recently, a synthetic neoglycoprotein, which recognizes the same receptor as ASOR, has been used as a gene delivery vehicle (Ferkol, *et al.*, *FASEB J.*, 7:1081-1091 (1993); Perales, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci., USA* 91:4086-4090 (1994)) and epidermal growth factor (EGF) has also been used to deliver genes to squamous carcinoma cells (Myers, EPO 0273085).

In other embodiments, the delivery vehicle may comprise a ligand and a liposome. For example, Nicolau, *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.*, 149:157-176 (1987) employed lactosyl-ceramide, a galactose-terminal asialoganglioside, incorporated into liposomes and observed an increase in the uptake of the insulin gene by hepatocytes.

- 5 Thus, it is feasible that a nucleic acid encoding a therapeutic gene also may be specifically delivered into a particular cell type by any number of receptor-ligand systems with or without liposomes.

In another embodiment of the invention, the expression construct may simply consist of naked recombinant DNA or plasmids. Transfer of the construct may
10 be performed by any of the methods mentioned above that physically or chemically permeabilize the cell membrane. This is applicable particularly for transfer *in vitro*, however, it may be applied for *in vivo* use as well. Dubensky, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81:7529-7533 (1984) successfully injected polyomavirus DNA in the form of CaPO₄ precipitates into liver and spleen of adult and newborn mice demonstrating
15 active viral replication and acute infection. Benvenisty and Neshif, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 83:9551-9555 (1986) also demonstrated that direct intraperitoneal injection of CaPO₄ precipitated plasmids results in expression of the transfected genes.

Another embodiment of the invention for transferring a naked DNA expression construct into cells may involve particle bombardment. This method
20 depends on the ability to accelerate DNA coated microprojectiles to a high velocity allowing them to pierce cell membranes and enter cells without killing them (Klein, *et al.*, *Nature*, 327:70-73 (1987)). Several devices for accelerating small particles have been developed. One such device relies on a high voltage discharge to generate an electrical current, which in turn provides the motive force (Yang, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA*, 87:9568-9572 (1990)). The microprojectiles used have consisted of
25 biologically inert substances such as tungsten or gold beads.

Well-known techniques exist for gene delivery to *in vivo* and *ex vivo* situations. For viral vectors, one generally will prepare a viral vector stock. Depending on the type of virus and the titer attainable, one will deliver 1×10^4 , 1×10^5 , 1×10^6 , 1×10^7 , 1×10^8 , 1×10^9 , 1×10^{10} , 1×10^{11} or 1×10^{12} infectious particles
30 to the patient. Similar figures may be extrapolated for liposomal or other non-viral

formulations by comparing relative uptake efficiencies. Formulation as a pharmaceutically acceptable composition is discussed below.

Various routes are contemplated for various tumor types. For practically any tumor, systemic delivery is contemplated. This will prove especially important for attacking microscopic or metastatic cancer. Where discrete tumor mass may be identified, a variety of direct, local and regional approaches may be taken. For example, the tumor may be directly injected with the expression vector or protein. A tumor bed may be treated prior to, during or after resection. Following resection, one generally will deliver the vector by a catheter left in place following surgery. One may utilize the tumor vasculature to introduce the vector into the tumor by injecting a supporting vein or artery. A more distal blood supply route also may be utilized.

In an *ex vivo* embodiment, cells from the patient are removed and maintained outside the body for at least some period of time. During this period, a therapy is delivered, after which the cells are reintroduced into the patient; preferably, any tumor cells in the sample have been killed.

C. Antibodies Immunoreactive with Prox-1 Protein

In another aspect, the present invention contemplates an antibody that is immunoreactive with a Prox-1 protein molecule of the present invention, or any portion thereof. Such antibodies include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, Fab fragments and fragments produced by a Fab expression library, bifunctional/bispecific antibodies, humanized antibodies, CDR grafted antibodies, human antibodies and antibodies which include portions of CDR sequences specific for Prox-1 protein. The antibodies are useful as diagnostic reagents for measuring Prox-1 expression in a biological sample (*e.g.*, a biopsy of colon tissue), and are useful for binding to Prox-1 protein to inhibit Prox-1 activity where the antibodies are delivered into cells.

Neutralizing antibodies, *i.e.*, those which may suppress Prox-1 expression, are especially preferred for therapeutic embodiments. In a preferred embodiment, an antibody is a monoclonal antibody. The invention provides for a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody directed against Prox-1 protein. The antibody may bind to and neutralize the

apoptotic effects of the Prox-1 protein. The antibody may be formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant. Means for preparing and characterizing antibodies are well known in the art (see, e.g., Harlow and Lane, ANTIBODIES: A LABORATORY MANUAL, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1988).

Briefly, a polyclonal antibody is prepared by immunizing an animal with an immunogen comprising a polypeptide of the present invention and collecting antisera from that immunized animal. A wide range of animal species can be used for the production of antisera. Typically an animal used for production of anti-antisera is a non-human animal including rabbits, mice, rats, hamsters, goat, sheep, pigs or horses. Because of the relatively large blood volume of rabbits, a rabbit is a preferred choice for production of polyclonal antibodies.

Depending on the host species, various adjuvants may be used to increase immunological response. Such adjuvants include but are not limited to Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. BCG (bacilli Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum are potentially useful human adjuvants.

Antibodies, both polyclonal and monoclonal, specific for isoforms of antigen may be prepared using conventional immunization techniques, as will be generally known to those of skill in the art. As used herein, the term "specific for" is intended to mean that the variable regions of the antibodies recognize and bind Prox-1 protein and are capable of distinguishing Prox-1 protein from other antigens, for example other secreted proapoptotic factors. A composition containing antigenic epitopes of the compounds of the present invention can be used to immunize one or more experimental animals, such as a rabbit or mouse, which will then proceed to produce specific antibodies against the compounds of the present invention. Polyclonal antisera may be obtained, after allowing time for antibody generation, simply by bleeding the animal and preparing serum samples from the whole blood.

Monoclonal antibodies to Prox-1 protein may be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell

lines in culture. These include but are not limited to the hybridoma technique originally described by Koehler and Milstein (Nature 256: 495-497, 1975), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor *et al.*, Immunol Today 4:72, 1983 ; Cote *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci 80: 2026-2030, 1983) and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al.*, Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R Liss Inc, New York N.Y., pp 77-96, (1985).

When the hybridoma technique is employed, myeloma cell lines may be used. Such cell lines suited for use in hybridoma-producing fusion procedures preferably are non-antibody-producing, have high fusion efficiency, and enzyme deficiencies that render them incapable of growing in certain selective media which support the growth of only the desired fused cells (hybridomas). For example, where the immunized animal is a mouse, one may use P3-X63/Ag8, P3-X63-Ag8.653, NS1/1.Ag 4 1, Sp210-Ag14, FO, NSO/U, MPC-11, MPC11-X45-GTG 1.7 and S194/5XX0 Bul; for rats, one may use R210.RCY3, Y3-Ag 1.2.3, IR983F and 4B210; and U-266, GM1500-GRG2, LICR-LON-HMy2 and UC729-6 are all useful in connection with cell fusions. It should be noted that the hybridomas and cell lines produced by such techniques for producing the monoclonal antibodies are contemplated to be novel compositions of the present invention. An exemplary method for producing monoclonal antibodies against Prox-1 is provided in Example 1. Those of skill in the art will appreciate that such a method may be modified using techniques well known to those of skill in the art and still produce antibodies within the scope of the present invention.

In addition to the production of monoclonal antibodies, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies", the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity can be used (Morrison *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci 81: 6851-6855, 1984 ; Neuberger *et al.*, Nature 312: 604-608, 1984; Takeda *et al.*, Nature 314: 452-454; 1985). Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce Prox-1 protein-specific single chain antibodies.

Antibodies may also be produced by inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or

panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in Orlandi et al (Proc Natl Acad Sci 86: 3833-3837; 1989), and Winter G and Milstein C (Nature 349: 293-299, 1991).

Fully human antibodies relate to antibody molecules in which essentially the entire sequences of both the light chain and the heavy chain, including the CDRs, arise from human genes. Such antibodies are termed "human antibodies," or "fully human antibodies" herein. Human monoclonal antibodies can be prepared by the trioma technique; the human B-cell hybridoma technique (see Kozbor, *et al.*, *Immunol Today* 4: 72 (1983)) and the EBV hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (see Cole, *et al.*, 1985 In: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Human monoclonal antibodies may be utilized in the practice of the present invention and may be produced by using human hybridomas (see Cote, *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 80: 2026-2030 (1983)) or by transforming human B-cells with Epstein Barr Virus *in vitro* (see Cole, *et al.*, 1985 In: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96).

In addition, human antibodies can also be produced using additional techniques, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom and Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:381 (1991); Marks *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:581 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in Marks *et al.* (Bio/Technology 10, 779-783 (1992)); Lonberg *et al.* (*Nature* 368 856-859 (1994)); Morrison (*Nature* 368:812-13 (1994)); Fishwild *et al.* (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 845-51 (1996)); Neuberger (*Nature Biotechnology* 14:826 (1996)); and Lonberg and Huszar (*Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93 (1995)).

Human antibodies may additionally be produced using transgenic nonhuman animals which are modified so as to produce fully human antibodies rather than the animal's endogenous antibodies in response to challenge by an antigen. (See

PCT publication WO94/02602). The endogenous genes encoding the heavy and light immunoglobulin chains in the nonhuman host have been incapacitated, and active loci encoding human heavy and light chain immunoglobulins are inserted into the host's genome. The human genes are incorporated, for example, using yeast artificial
5 chromosomes containing the requisite human DNA segments. An animal which provides all the desired modifications is then obtained as progeny by crossbreeding intermediate transgenic animals containing fewer than the full complement of the modifications. The preferred embodiment of such a nonhuman animal is a mouse, and is termed the XenomouseTM as disclosed in PCT publications WO 96/33735 and
10 WO 96/34096. This animal produces B cells which secrete fully human immunoglobulins. The antibodies can be obtained directly from the animal after immunization with an immunogen of interest, as, for example, a preparation of a polyclonal antibody, or alternatively from immortalized B cells derived from the animal, such as hybridomas producing monoclonal antibodies. Additionally, the
15 genes encoding the immunoglobulins with human variable regions can be recovered and expressed to obtain the antibodies directly, or can be further modified to obtain analogs of antibodies such as, for example, single chain Fv molecules.

An example of a method of producing a nonhuman host, exemplified as a mouse, lacking expression of an endogenous immunoglobulin heavy chain is
20 disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,939,598. It can be obtained by a method including deleting the J segment genes from at least one endogenous heavy chain locus in an embryonic stem cell to prevent rearrangement of the locus and to prevent formation of a transcript of a rearranged immunoglobulin heavy chain locus, the deletion being effected by a targeting vector containing a gene encoding a selectable marker; and
25 producing from the embryonic stem cell a transgenic mouse whose somatic and germ cells contain the gene encoding the selectable marker.

Antibodies as described herein are useful in standard immunochemical procedures, such as ELISA, radioimmuno assays, and Western blot methods and in immunohistochemical procedures such as tissue staining, as well as in other
30 procedures which may utilize antibodies specific to Prox-1 protein -related antigen epitopes. Additionally, it is proposed that monoclonal antibodies specific to the

particular Prox-1 protein of different species may be utilized in other useful applications.

In general, both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies against Prox-1 protein may be used in a variety of embodiments. In certain aspects, the antibodies
5 may be employed for therapeutic purposes in which the inhibition of Prox-1 protein activity is desired (e.g., to reduce apoptosis in neuronal cells). Antibodies may be used to block Prox-1 protein action.

Antibodies of the present invention also may prove useful in diagnostic purposes in order, for example, to detect increases or decreases in Prox-1 protein in
10 tissue samples including samples for sites of inflammation, or fluid samples including blood serum, plasma and exudate samples. Additional aspects will employ the antibodies of the present invention in antibody cloning protocols to obtain cDNAs or genes encoding other Prox-1 protein. They may also be used in inhibition studies to analyze the effects of Prox-1 related peptides in cells or animals. Anti- Prox-1 protein
15 antibodies will also be useful in immunolocalization studies to analyze the distribution of Prox-1 protein during various cellular events, for example, to determine the cellular or tissue-specific distribution of Prox-1 protein polypeptides under different points in the cell cycle. A particularly useful application of such antibodies is in purifying native or recombinant Prox-1 protein, for example, using an
20 antibody affinity column. The operation of all such immunological techniques will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

D. Assaying for Other Modulators of Prox-1 Activity and/or Expression

In some situations, it may be desirable to identify molecules that are modulators, *i.e.*, agonists or antagonists, of the activity of Prox-1 protein. Natural or
25 synthetic molecules that modulate Prox-1 protein may be identified using one or more screening assays, such as those described herein. Such molecules may be administered either in an *ex vivo* manner, or in an *in vivo* manner by injection, or by oral delivery, implantation device or the like.

"Test molecule(s)" refers to the molecule(s) that is/are under evaluation
30 for the ability to modulate (*i.e.*, increase or decrease) the activity of Prox-1 protein. Most commonly, a molecule that modulates Prox-1 activity will interact directly with

Prox-1. However, it is also contemplated that a molecule may also modulate Prox-1 protein activity indirectly, such as by affecting Prox-1 gene expression, or by binding to a Prox-1 binding partner. In one embodiment, a test molecule will bind to a Prox-1 protein with an affinity constant of at least about 10^{-6} M, preferably about 10^{-8} M, more preferably about 10^{-9} M, and even more preferably about 10^{-10} M.

Methods for identifying compounds which interact with Prox-1 protein are encompassed by the present invention. In certain embodiments, a Prox-1 protein is incubated with a test molecule under conditions which permit the interaction of the test molecule with a Prox-1 protein, and the extent of the interaction can be measured.

The test molecule(s) can be screened in a substantially purified form or in a crude mixture.

In certain embodiments, a Prox-1 protein agonist or antagonist may be a protein, peptide, carbohydrate, lipid or small molecular weight molecule which interacts with Prox-1 to regulate its activity. Molecules which regulate Prox-1 expression include nucleic acids which are complementary to nucleic acids encoding a Prox-1 protein, or are complementary to nucleic acid sequences which direct or control the expression of Prox-1 protein, and which act as anti-sense regulators of expression.

Once a set of test molecules has been identified as interacting with Prox-1 protein, the molecules may be further evaluated for their ability to increase or decrease Prox-1 activity. The measurement of the interaction of test molecules with Prox-1 may be carried out in several formats, including solution-phase assays and immunoassays. In general, test molecules are incubated with Prox-1 for a specified period of time, and Prox-1 protein activity is determined by one or more assays for measuring biological activity.

In the event that Prox-1 displays biological activity through an interaction with a binding partner, a variety of *in vitro* assays may be used to measure the binding of Prox-1 to the corresponding binding partner. These assays may be used to screen test molecules for their ability to increase or decrease the rate and/or the extent of binding of Prox-1 to its binding partner. In one assay, a Prox-1 polypeptide is immobilized in the wells of a microtiter plate. Radiolabeled Prox-1

binding partner and the test molecule(s) can then be added either one at a time (in either order) or simultaneously to the wells. After incubation, the wells can be washed and counted (using a scintillation counter) for radioactivity to determine the extent to which the binding partner bound to Prox-1 polypeptide. Typically, the

5 molecules will be tested over a range of concentrations, and a series of control wells lacking one or more elements of the test assays can be used for accuracy in the evaluation of the results. An alternative to this method involves reversing the "positions" of the proteins, *i.e.*, immobilizing Prox-1 binding partner to the microtiter plate wells, incubating with the test molecule and radiolabeled Prox-1 polypeptide,

10 and determining the extent of Prox-1 polypeptide binding. See, for example, chapter 18, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY (1995).

As an alternative to radiolabeling, Prox-1 protein or its binding partner may be conjugated to biotin and the presence of biotinylated protein can then be

15 detected using streptavidin linked to an enzyme, such as horseradish peroxidase (HRP) or alkaline phosphatase (AP), that can be detected colorimetrically or by fluorescent tagging of streptavidin. An antibody directed to Prox-1 or to a Prox-1 binding partner and conjugated to biotin may also be used and can be detected after incubation with enzyme-linked streptavidin linked to AP or HRP.

20 A Prox-1 protein or Prox-1 binding partner can also be immobilized by attachment to agarose beads, acrylic beads or other types of such inert solid phase substrates. The substrate-protein complex can be placed in a solution containing the complementary protein and the test compound. After incubation the beads can be precipitated by centrifugation, and the amount of binding between Prox-1 protein and

25 its binding partner can be assessed using the methods described herein. Alternatively, the substrate-protein complex can be immobilized in a column, and the test molecule and complementary protein are passed through the column. The formation of a complex between an Prox-1 protein and its binding partner can then be assessed using any of the techniques set forth herein, *i.e.*, radiolabeling, antibody binding or the like.

30 Another *in vitro* assay that is useful for identifying a test molecule which increases or decreases the formation of a complex between Prox-1 and a Prox-1 binding partner is a surface plasmon resonance detector system such as the BIAcore

assay system (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ). The BIAcore system may be carried out using the manufacturer's protocol. This assay essentially involves the covalent binding of either Prox-1 or a Prox-1 binding partner to a dextran-coated sensor chip which is located in a detector. The test compound and the other complementary
5 protein can then be injected, either simultaneously or sequentially, into the chamber containing the sensor chip. The amount of complementary protein that binds can be assessed based on the change in molecular mass which is physically associated with the dextran-coated side of the sensor chip; the change in molecular mass can be measured by the detector system.

10 In some cases, it may be desirable to evaluate two or more test compounds together for their ability to increase or decrease the formation of a complex between Prox-1 polypeptide and a Prox-1 binding partner. In these cases, the assays set forth herein can be readily modified by adding such additional test compound(s) either simultaneous with, or subsequent to, the first test compound. The
15 remainder of the steps in the assay are as set forth herein.

In vitro assays such as those described herein may be used advantageously to screen large numbers of compounds for effects on complex formation by Prox-1 polypeptide and a Prox-1 binding partner. The assays may be automated to screen compounds generated in phage display, synthetic peptide, and
20 chemical synthesis libraries.

Compounds which increase or decrease the formation of a complex between a Prox-1 polypeptide and a Prox-1 binding partner may also be screened in cell culture using cells and cell lines expressing either Prox-1 polypeptide or a Prox-1 binding partner. Cells and cell lines may be obtained from any mammal. The binding
25 of a Prox-1 protein to cells expressing a Prox-1 binding partner at the surface is evaluated in the presence or absence of test molecules, and the extent of binding may be determined by, for example, flow cytometry using a biotinylated antibody to a Prox-1 binding partner. Cell culture assays can be used advantageously to further evaluate compounds that score positive in protein binding assays described herein.

30 Cell cultures can also be used to screen the impact of a drug candidate. For example, drug candidates may decrease or increase the expression of the Prox-1

like gene. In certain embodiments, the amount of Prox-1 protein that is produced may be measured after exposure of the cell culture to the drug candidate. In certain embodiments, one may detect the actual impact of the drug candidate on the cell culture. For example, the overexpression of a particular gene may have a particular
5 impact on the cell culture. In such cases, one may test a drug candidate's ability to increase or decrease the expression of the gene or its ability to prevent or inhibit a particular impact on the cell culture. In other examples, the production of a particular metabolic product such as a fragment of a polypeptide may result in, or be associated with, a disease or pathological condition. In such cases, one may test a drug
10 candidate's ability to decrease the production of such a metabolic product in a cell culture.

E. Internalizing Proteins

The *tat* protein sequence (from HIV) can be used to internalize proteins into a cell. See *e.g.*, Falwell *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 91:664-668
15 (1994). For example, an 11 amino acid sequence (YGRKKRRQRRR; SEQ ID NO: 46) of the HIV *tat* protein (termed the "protein transduction domain", or TAT PDT) has been described as mediating delivery across the cytoplasmic membrane and the nuclear membrane of a cell. See Schwarze *et al.*, *Science*, 285:1569-1572 (1999); and Nagahara *et al.*, *Nature Medicine*, 4:1449-1452 (1998). In these procedures, FITC-
20 constructs are prepared which bind to cells as observed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis, and these constructs penetrate tissues after i.p. administration. Next, *tat*-b-gal fusion proteins are constructed. Cells treated with this construct demonstrate b-gal activity. Following injection, a number of tissues, including liver, kidney, lung, heart and brain tissue, have been found to demonstrate
25 expression using these procedures. It is believed that these constructions underwent some degree of unfolding in order to enter the cell; as such, refolding may be required after entering the cell.

It will thus be appreciated that the *tat* protein sequence may be used to internalize a desired protein or polypeptide into a cell. For example, using the *tat*
30 protein sequence, Prox-1 antagonist (such as an anti-Prox-1 binding agent, small molecule, or antisense oligonucleotide) can be administered intracellularly to inhibit

the activity of a Prox-1 molecule. See also, Strauss, E., *Science*, 285:1466-1467 (1999).

F. Rational Drug Design

The goal of rational drug design is to produce structural analogs of biologically active polypeptides or compounds with which they interact (agonists, antagonists, inhibitors, peptidomimetics, binding partners, etc.). By creating such analogs, it is possible to fashion drugs which are more active or stable than the natural molecules, which have different susceptibility to alteration or which may affect the function of various other molecules. In one approach, one generates a three-dimensional structure for Prox-1 protein or a fragment thereof. This is accomplished by x-ray crystallography, computer modeling or by a combination of both approaches. An alternative approach, "alanine scan," involves the random replacement of residues throughout molecule with alanine, and the resulting affect on function determined.

It also is possible to isolate a specific antibody, selected by a functional assay, and then solve its crystal structure. In principle, this approach yields a pharmacore upon which subsequent drug design can be based. It is possible to bypass protein crystallography altogether by generating anti-idiotypic antibodies to a functional, pharmacologically active antibody. As a mirror image of a mirror image, the binding site of anti-idiotypic would be expected to be an analog of the original antigen. The anti-idiotypic could then be used to identify and isolate peptides from banks of chemically- or biologically-produced peptides. Selected peptides would then serve as the pharmacore. Anti-idiotypes may be generated using the methods described herein for producing antibodies, using an antibody as the antigen.

Thus, one may design drugs which have activity as stimulators, inhibitors, agonists, antagonists of Prox-1 protein or molecules affected by Prox-1 protein function. Such rational drug design may start with lead compounds identified by the present invention. By virtue of the availability of cloned Prox-1 protein sequences, sufficient amounts of the related proteins can be produced to perform crystallographic studies. In addition, knowledge of the polypeptide sequences permits computer employed predictions of structure-function relationships.

G. Therapeutic Methods

As discussed herein, polynucleotides or modulators of Prox-1 (including inhibitors of Prox-1) are administered to treat cancer. Therapeutic compositions can be administered in therapeutically effective dosages alone or in combination with adjuvant cancer therapy such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, thermotherapy, and laser therapy, and may provide a beneficial effect, e.g. reducing tumor size, slowing rate of tumor growth, inhibiting metastasis, or otherwise improving overall clinical condition, without necessarily eradicating the cancer.

The composition can also be administered in therapeutically effective amounts as a portion of an anti-cancer cocktail. An anti-cancer cocktail is a mixture of the polypeptide or modulator of the invention with one or more anti-cancer drugs in addition to a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for delivery. Any anti-cancer drugs can be used as a treatment in combination with the polypeptide or modulator of the invention, including: Actinomycin D, Aminoglutethimide, Asparaginase, Bleomycin, Busulfan, Carboplatin, Carmustine, Chlorambucil, Cisplatin (cis-DDP), Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine HCl (Cytosine arabinoside), Dacarbazine, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin HCl, Doxorubicin HCl, Estramustine phosphate sodium, Etoposide (V16-213), Floxuridine, 5-Fluorouracil (5-Fu), Flutamide, Hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide), Ifosfamide, Interferon Alpha-2a, Interferon Alpha-2b, Leuprolide acetate (LHRH-releasing factor analog), Lomustine, Mechlorethamine HCl (nitrogen mustard), Melphalan, Mercaptopurine, Mesna, Methotrexate (MTX), Mitomycin, Mitoxantrone HCl, Octreotide, Plicamycin, Procarbazine HCl, Streptozocin, Tamoxifen citrate, Thioguanine, Thiotepa, Vinblastine sulfate, Vincristine sulfate, Amsacrine, Azacitidine, Hexamethylmelamine, Interleukin-2, Mitoguanzone, Pentostatin, Semustine, Teniposide, and Vindesine sulfate.

In addition, therapeutic compositions of the invention may be used for prophylactic treatment of cancer. There are hereditary conditions and/or environmental situations (e.g. exposure to carcinogens) known in the art that predispose an individual to developing cancers. Under these circumstances, it may be beneficial to treat these individuals with therapeutically effective doses of compositions of the invention to reduce the risk of developing cancers.

In vitro and *in vivo* models can be used to determine the effective doses of the compositions of the invention for cancer treatment. These *in vitro* models include proliferation and differentiation assays of cultured tumor cells, growth of cultured tumor cells in soft agar (see Freshney, (1987) Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique, Wiley-Liss, New York, NY Ch 18 and Ch 21), tumor systems in nude mice as described in Giovanella et al., J. Natl. Can. Inst., 52: 921-30 (1974), mobility and invasive potential of tumor cells in Boyden Chamber assays as described in Pilkington et al., Anticancer Res., 17: 4107-9 (1997), and angiogenesis assays such as induction of vascularization of the chick chorioallantoic membrane or induction of vascular endothelial cell migration as described in Ribatta et al., Intl. J. Dev. Biol., 40: 1189-97 (1999) and Li et al., Clin. Exp. Metastasis, 17:423-9 (1999) respectively. Suitable tumor cells lines are available, e.g. from American Type Tissue Culture Collection catalogs, and/or are described below.

H. Pharmaceutical Compositions

Purified nucleic acids, antisense molecules, purified protein, antibodies, antagonists, or inhibitors may all be used as pharmaceutical compositions. Delivery of specific molecules for therapeutic purposes in this invention is further described below.

The active compositions of the present invention include classic pharmaceutical preparations. Administration of these compositions according to the present invention will be via any common route so long as the target tissue is available via that route. The pharmaceutical compositions may be introduced into the subject by any conventional method, e.g., by intravenous, intradermal, intramuscular, intramammary, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intraocular, retrobulbar, intrapulmonary (e.g., term release); by oral, sublingual, nasal, anal, vaginal, or transdermal delivery, or by surgical implantation at a particular site, e.g., embedded under the splenic capsule, brain, or in the cornea. The treatment may consist of a single dose or a plurality of doses over a period of time.

The active compounds may be prepared for administration as solutions of free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts in water suitably mixed with a surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions also can be prepared in

glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile
5 aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can
10 be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. The
15 prevention of the action of microorganisms can be brought about by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents
20 delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilized active
25 ingredients into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum-drying and freeze-drying techniques which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-
30 filtered solution thereof.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic

and absorption delaying agents and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients also can be incorporated into the compositions.

For oral administration the active compositions may be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of non-ingestible mouthwashes and dentifrices. A mouthwash may be prepared incorporating the active ingredient in the required amount in an appropriate solvent, such as a sodium borate solution (Dobell's Solution). Alternatively, the active ingredient may be incorporated into an antiseptic wash containing sodium borate, glycerin and potassium bicarbonate. The active ingredient may also be dispersed in dentifrices, including: gels, pastes, powders and slurries. The active ingredient may be added in a therapeutically effective amount to a paste dentifrice that may include water, binders, abrasives, flavoring agents, foaming agents, and humectants.

The compositions of the present invention may be formulated in a neutral or salt form. Pharmaceutically-acceptable salts include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups also can be derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like.

The compositions of the present invention may be formulated in a neutral or salt form. Pharmaceutically-acceptable salts include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups also can be derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like.

Upon formulation, solutions will be administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation and in such amount as is therapeutically effective. The formulations are easily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as injectable solutions, drug release capsules and the like. For parenteral
5 administration in an aqueous solution, for example, the solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration.

In the clinical setting an "effective amount" is an amount sufficient to
10 effect beneficial or desired clinical results. An effective amount can be administered in one or more doses. In terms of treatment, an "effective amount" of polynucleotide, and/or polypeptide is an amount that results in amelioration of symptoms or a prolongation of survival in a patient. The effective amount is generally determined by the physician on a case-by-case basis and is within the skill of one in the art. Several
15 factors are typically taken into account when determining, an appropriate dosage. These factors include age, sex and weight of the patient, the condition being treated, the severity of the condition and the form of the antibody being administered. For instance, in embodiments in which the antibody compositions of the present invention are being therapeutically administered, it is likely the concentration of a single chain
20 antibody need not be as high as that of native antibodies in order to be therapeutically effective. Determination of the effective amounts is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. For example, a dose can be
25 formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concentration range that includes the IC₅₀ as determined in cell culture (i.e., the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of the C-proteinase activity). Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans.

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be
30 determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD₅₀ (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio

between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio between LD50 and ED50. Compounds which exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in human. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's condition. Sec, e.g., Fingl et al., 1975, in "The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," Ch. 1 p.1. Dosage amount and interval may be adjusted individually to provide plasma levels of the active moiety which are sufficient to maintain the C-proteinase inhibiting effects, or minimal effective concentration (MEC). The MEC will vary for each compound but can be estimated from *in vitro* data; for example, the concentration necessary to achieve 50-90% inhibition of the C-proteinase using the assays described herein. Dosages necessary to achieve the MEC will depend on individual characteristics and route of administration. However, HPLC assays or bioassays can be used to determine plasma concentrations.

Dosage intervals can also be determined using MEC value. Compounds should be administered using a regimen which maintains plasma levels above the MEC for 10-90% of the time, preferably between 30-90% and most preferably between 50-90%. In cases of local administration or selective uptake, the effective local concentration of the drug may not be related to plasma concentration. Refinement of the calculations necessary to determine the appropriate treatment dose is routinely made by those of ordinary skill in the art without undue experimentation, especially in light of the dosage information and assays disclosed herein as well as the pharmacokinetic data observed in animals or human clinical trials. As studies are conducted, further information will emerge regarding appropriate dosage levels and duration of treatment for specific diseases and conditions.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention is directed at treatment of colon cancer, including colon cancer indicated by the presence of overexpression of Prox-1. A variety of different routes of administration are

contemplated. For example, in the case of a tumor, the discrete tumor mass may be injected. The injections may be single or multiple; where multiple, injections are made at about 1 cm spacings across the accessible surface of the tumor.

- Alternatively, targeting the tumor vasculature by direct, local or regional intra-arterial injection are contemplated. The lymphatic systems, including regional lymph nodes, present another likely target for delivery. Further, systemic injection may be preferred.

It will be appreciated that the pharmaceutical compositions and treatment methods of the invention may be useful in fields of human medicine and veterinary medicine. Thus the subject to be treated may be a mammal, preferably human or other animal. For veterinary purposes, subjects include for example, farm animals including cows, sheep, pigs, horses and goats, companion animals such as dogs and cats, exotic and/or zoo animals, laboratory animals including mice rats, rabbits, guinea pigs and hamsters; and poultry such as chickens, turkey ducks and geese.

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack may, for example, comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device may be accompanied by instructions for administration. Compositions comprising a compound of the invention formulated in a compatible pharmaceutical carrier may also be prepared, placed in an appropriate container, and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition.

H. Transgenic Animals

A transgenic animal can be prepared in a number of ways. A transgenic organism is one that has an extra or exogenous fragment of DNA incorporated into its genome, sometimes replacing an endogenous piece of DNA. In order to achieve stable inheritance of the extra or exogenous DNA, the integration event must occur in a cell type that can give rise to functional germ cells. The two animal cell types that are used for generating transgenic animals are fertilized egg cells and embryonic stem cells. Embryonic stem (ES) cells can be returned from *in vitro* culture to a "host" embryo where they become incorporated into the developing

animal and can give rise to transgenic cells in all tissues, including germ cells. The ES cells are transfected in culture and then the mutation is transmitted into the germline by injecting the cells into an embryo. The animals carrying mutated germ cells are then bred to produce transgenic offspring. The use of ES cells to make genetic 5 changed in the mouse germline is well recognized. For a reviews of this technology, those of skill in the art are referred to Bronson & Smithies, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269(44), 27155-27158, 1994; Torres, *Curr. Top. Dev. Biol.*, 36, 99-114; 1998 and the references contained therein.

Generally, blastocysts are isolated from pregnant mice at a given stage in development, for example, the blastocyst from mice may be isolated at day 4 of development (where day 1 is defined as the day of plug), into an appropriate buffer that will sustain the ES cells in an undifferentiated, pluripotent state. ES cell lines may be isolated by a number of methods well known to those of skill in the art. For example, the blastocysts may be allowed to attach to the culture dish and approximately 7 days later, the outgrowing inner cell mass picked, trypsinized and transferred to another culture dish in the same culture media. ES cell colonies appear 2-3 weeks later with between 5-7 individual colonies arising from each explanted inner cell mass. The ES cell lines can then be expanded for further analysis. Alternatively, ES cell lines can be isolated using the immunosurgery technique (described in Martin, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:7634-7638, 1981) where the trophectoderm cells are destroyed using anti-mouse antibodies prior to explanting the inner cell mass.

In generating transgenic animals, the ES cell lines that have been manipulated by homologous recombination are reintroduced into the embryonic environment by blastocyst injection (as described in Williams *et al.*, *Cell* 52:121-131, 1988). Briefly, blastocysts are isolated from a pregnant mouse and expanded. The expanded blastocysts are maintained in oil-drop cultures at 4°C for 10 minutes prior to culture. The ES cells are prepared by picking individual colonies, which are then incubated in phosphate-buffered saline, 0.5 mM EGTA for 5 minutes; a single cell suspension is prepared by incubation in a trypsin-EDTA solution containing 1% (v/v) chick serum for a further 5 minutes at 4°C. Five to twenty ES cells (in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's Medium with 10% (v/v) fetal calf serum and 3,000 units/ml DNAase

1 buffered in 20 mM HEPES [pH 8]) are injected into each blastocyst. The
blastocysts are then transferred into pseudo-pregnant recipients and allowed to
develop normally. The transgenic mice are identified by coat markers (Hogan *et al.*,
Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1986)). Additional
5 methods of isolating and propagating ES cells may be found in, for example, U.S.
Patent No. 5,166,065; U.S. Patent No. 5,449,620; U.S. Patent No. 5,453,357; U.S.
Patent No. 5,670,372; U.S. Patent No. 5,753,506; U.S. Patent No. 5,985,659, each
incorporated herein by reference.

10 An alternative method involving zygote injection method for making
transgenic animals is described in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,736,866,
incorporated herein by reference. Additional methods for producing transgenic
animals are generally described by Wagner and Hoppe (U.S. Patent No. 4,873,191;
which is incorporated herein by reference), Brinster *et al. Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA*,
82(13) 4438-4442, 1985; which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) and
15 in *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo; A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd edition (eds., Hogan,
Beddington, Costantini and Long, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1994; which
is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Briefly, this method involves injecting DNA into a fertilized egg, or
zygote, and then allowing the egg to develop in a pseudo-pregnant mother. The
20 zygote can be obtained using male and female animals of the same strain or from
male and female animals of different strains. The transgenic animal that is born, the
founder, is bred to produce more animals with the same DNA insertion. In this
method of making transgenic animals, the new DNA typically randomly integrates
into the genome by a non-homologous recombination event. One to many thousands
25 of copies of the DNA may integrate at a site in the genome

Generally, the DNA is injected into one of the pronuclei, usually the
larger male pronucleus. The zygotes are then either transferred the same day, or
cultured overnight to form 2-cell embryos and then transferred into the oviducts of
pseudo-pregnant females. The animals born are screened for the presence of the
30 desired integrated DNA.

DNA clones for microinjection can be prepared by any means known in the art. For example, DNA clones for microinjection can be cleaved with enzymes appropriate for removing the bacterial plasmid sequences, and the DNA fragments electrophoresed on 1% agarose gels in TBE buffer, using standard techniques. The DNA bands are visualized by staining with ethidium bromide, and the band containing the expression sequences is excised. The excised band is then placed in dialysis bags containing 0.3 M sodium acetate, pH 7.0. DNA is electroeluted into the dialysis bags, extracted with a 1:1 phenol:chloroform solution and precipitated by two volumes of ethanol. The DNA is redissolved in 1 ml of low salt buffer (0.2 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4, and 1 mM EDTA) and purified on an Elutip-D™ column. The column is first primed with 3 ml of high salt buffer (1 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4, and 1 mM EDTA) followed by washing with 5 ml of low salt buffer. The DNA solutions are passed through the column three times to bind DNA to the column matrix. After one wash with 3 ml of low salt buffer, the DNA is eluted with 0.4 ml high salt buffer and precipitated by two volumes of ethanol. DNA concentrations are measured by absorption at 260 nm in a UV spectrophotometer. For microinjection, DNA concentrations are adjusted to 3 mg/ml in 5 mM Tris, pH 7.4 and 0.1 mM EDTA.

Additional methods for purification of DNA for microinjection are described in Hogan *et al.* *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1986), in Palmiter *et al.* *Nature* 300:611 (1982); in The Qiagenologist, Application Protocols, 3rd edition, published by Qiagen, Inc., Chatsworth, CA.; and in Sambrook *et al.* *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989).

In an exemplary microinjection procedure, female mice six weeks of age are induced to superovulate. The superovulating females are placed with males and allowed to mate. After approximately 21 hours, the mated females are sacrificed and embryos are recovered from excised oviducts and placed in an appropriate buffer, e.g., Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline with 0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA; Sigma). Surrounding cumulus cells are removed with hyaluronidase (1 mg/ml). Pronuclear embryos are then washed and placed in Earle's balanced salt solution containing 0.5 % BSA in a 37.5°C incubator with a humidified atmosphere at 5%

CO₂, 95% air until the time of injection. Embryos can be implanted at the two-cell stage.

Randomly cycling adult female mice are paired with vasectomized males. C57BL/6 or Swiss mice or other comparable strains can be used for this purpose. Recipient females are mated at the same time as donor females. At the time of embryo transfer, the recipient females are anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of 0.015 ml of 2.5 % avertin per gram of body weight. The oviducts are exposed by a single midline dorsal incision. An incision is then made through the body wall directly over the oviduct. The ovarian bursa is then torn with watchmakers forceps. Embryos to be transferred are placed in DPBS (Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline) and in the tip of a transfer pipette (about 10 to 12 embryos). The pipette tip is inserted into the infundibulum and the embryos transferred. After the transfer, the incision is closed by two sutures. The pregnant animals then give birth to the founder animals which are used to establish the transgenic line.

15 I. Use of Prox-1-based Compositions for Diagnostic Purposes

The demonstration that Prox-1 is overexpressed in precancerous and colon cancer cells also indicates that detection of Prox-1 polynucleotides and polypeptides (including variants thereof) are useful for diagnostic purposes. Therefore, preferred aspects of the present invention are directed to methods of screening and diagnosing colon cancer in an individual.

In one preferred embodiment, diagnostic methods of the invention are practiced through the detection of the Prox-1 protein. In general, methods for detecting a polypeptide of the invention can comprise contacting a biological sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polypeptide for a period sufficient to form the complex, and detecting the complex, so that if a complex is detected, a polypeptide of the invention is detected. Prox-1 protein detection can be accomplished using antibodies specific for the protein in any of a number of formats commonly used by those of skill in the art for such detection.

For example, elsewhere in the present application, the production and characterization of monoclonal antibodies specific for Prox-1 is described. Such antibodies may be employed in ELISA-based techniques and Western blotting

techniques to detect the presence of Prox-1 in a biological sample from a subject being tested. Methods for setting up ELISA assays and preparing Western blots of a sample are well known to those of skill in the art. The biological sample can be any tissue or fluid in which colon cells or tissue might be present.

5 An anti-Prox-1 antibody or fragment thereof also is useful to monitor expression of this protein in individuals suffering from colon cancer. Typically, diagnostic assays entail detecting the formation of a complex resulting from the binding of an antibody or fragment thereof to Prox-1. For diagnostic purposes, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments can be labeled or unlabeled. The antibodies
10 or fragments can be directly labeled. A variety of labels can be employed, including, but not limited to, radionuclides, fluorescers, enzymes, enzyme substrates, enzyme cofactors, enzyme inhibitors and ligands (e.g., biotin, haptens). Numerous appropriate immunoassays are known to the skilled artisan (see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,817,827; 3,850,752; 3,901,654 and 4,098,876). When unlabeled, the
15 antibodies or fragments can be detected using suitable means, as in agglutination assays, for example. Unlabeled antibodies or fragments can also be used in combination with another (i.e., one or more) suitable reagent which can be used to detect antibody, such as a labeled antibody (e.g., a second antibody) reactive with the first antibody (e.g., anti-idiotypic antibodies or other antibodies that are specific for the
20 unlabeled immunoglobulin) or other suitable reagent (e.g., labeled protein A).

 In one embodiment, the antibodies or fragments of the present invention can be utilized in enzyme immunoassays, wherein the subject antibody or fragment, or second antibodies, are conjugated to an enzyme. When a biological sample comprising a Prox-1 protein is combined with the subject antibodies, binding
25 occurs between the antibodies and the Prox-1 protein. In one embodiment, a biological sample containing cells expressing a mammalian Prox-1 protein, or biological fluid containing secreted Prox-1 is combined with the subject antibodies, and binding occurs between the antibodies and the Prox-1 protein present in the biological sample comprising an epitope recognized by the antibody. These bound
30 protein can be separated from unbound reagents and the presence of the antibody-enzyme conjugate specifically bound to the Prox-1 protein can be determined, for example, by contacting the sample with a substrate of the enzyme which produces a

color or other detectable change when acted on by the enzyme. In another embodiment, the subject antibodies can be unlabeled, and a second, labeled antibody can be added which recognizes the subject antibody.

Similarly, the present invention also relates to a method of detecting
5 and/or quantitating expression of a mammalian Prox-1 protein or a portion of the Prox-1 protein by a cell, in which a composition comprising a cell or fraction thereof (e.g., a soluble fraction) is contacted with an antibody or functional fragment thereof which binds to a mammalian Prox-1 protein or a portion of the Prox-1 protein under
10 conditions appropriate for binding of the antibody or fragment thereto, and binding is monitored. Detection of the antibody, indicative of the formation of a complex between antibody and or a portion of the protein, indicates the presence of the protein.

The method can be used to detect expression of Prox-1 from the cells of an individual (e.g., in a sample, such as a body fluid, such as blood, saliva or other suitable sample). The level of expression of in a biological sample of that individual
15 can also be determined, for instance, by flow cytometry, and the level of expression (e.g., staining intensity) can be correlated with disease susceptibility, progression or risk.

In certain other diagnostic embodiments, the polynucleotide sequences encoding Prox-1 protein may be used for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases with
20 which the expression of Prox-1 protein is associated. In general, methods for detecting Prox-1 mRNA can comprise contacting a biological sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with Prox-1 mRNA for a period sufficient to form the complex, and detecting the complex in a quantitative or semi-quantitative way. Such methods can also comprise amplification techniques
25 involving contacting a biological sample with nucleic acid primers that anneal to Prox-1 mRNA or its complement, and amplifying annealed polynucleotides, so that if a polynucleotide is amplified, a polynucleotide of the invention is detected. The biological sample can be any tissue or fluid in which Prox-1-expressing colon cells might be present.

30 In the amplification procedures, polynucleotide sequences encoding Prox-1 protein may be used in hybridization or PCR assays of fluids or tissues from

- 52 -

biopsies to detect Prox-1 protein expression. Such methods may be qualitative or quantitative in nature and may include Southern or northern analysis, dot blot or other membrane-based technologies; PCR technologies; dip stick, pin, chip and ELISA technologies. All of these techniques are well known in the art and are the basis of

5 many commercially available diagnostic kits.

One such procedure known in the art is quantitative real-time PCR. Real-time quantitative can be conveniently accomplished using the commercially available ABI PRISM™ 7700 Sequence Detection System, available from PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA and used according to manufacturer's

10 instructions. PCR reagents can be obtained from PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA. Gene target quantities obtained by real time RT-PCR may be normalized using either the expression level of GAPDH, a gene whose expression is constant, or by quantifying total RNA using RiboGreen™ (Molecular Probes, Inc. Eugene, OR). GAPDH expression is quantified by real time RT-PCR, by being run simultaneously

15 with the target, multiplexing, or separately. Total RNA is quantified using RiboGreen™ RNA quantification reagent from Molecular Probes. Methods of RNA quantification by RiboGreen™ are taught in Jones, L.J., et al, *Analytical Biochemistry*, 1998, 265, 368-374. Controls are analyzed in parallel to verify the absence of DNA in the RNA preparation (-RT control) as well as the absence of

20 primer dimers in control samples lacking template RNA. In addition, RT-PCR products may be analyzed by gel electrophoresis.

A reverse transcriptase PCR™ amplification procedure may be performed in order to quantify the amount of mRNA amplified. Methods of reverse transcribing RNA into cDNA are well known and described in Sambrook et al., 1989.

25 Alternative methods for reverse transcription utilize thermostable DNA polymerases. These methods are described in WO 90/07641, filed December 21, 1990.

Conditions for incubating a nucleic acid probe or antibody with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the nucleic acid probe or

30 antibody used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification or immunological assay formats can readily be adapted to employ the nucleic acid probes or antibodies of the present

invention. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard, T., *An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1986); Bullock, G.R. et al., *Techniques in Immunocytochemistry*, Academic Press, Orlando, FL, Vol. 1 (1982), Vol. 2 (1983),
5 Vol. 3 (1985); Tijssen, P., *Practice and Theory of immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1985). The tests of the present invention include cells, protein extracts of cells, or biological fluids such as, blood, serum, and plasma. The
10 test sample used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing protein extracts or membrane extracts of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample which is compatible with the system utilized.

In addition, such assays may be useful in evaluating the efficacy of a
15 particular therapeutic treatment regime in animal studies, in clinical trials, or in monitoring the treatment of an individual patient. In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of disease, a normal or standard measurement of Prox-1 mRNA or protein expression is established. This generally involves Prox-1 measurements from healthy colon tissue taken from one or more subjects, measured using the same or similar
20 reagents used for the test subjects. The healthy subject preferably is matched for sex and age, and optionally, ethnicity. Deviation between standard and subject values correlates with the presence of precancerous or cancerous tissue.

Once disease is established, a therapeutic agent is administered; and a treatment profile is generated. Such assays may be repeated on a regular basis to
25 evaluate whether the values in the profile progress toward or return to the normal or standard pattern. Successive treatment profiles may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period of several days or several months.

Methods to quantify the expression of a particular molecule include radiolabeling (Melby *et al.*, *J Immunol Methods* 159: 235-44, 1993) or biotinylating
30 (Duplax *et al.*, *Anal Biochem* 229-36, 1993) nucleotides, coamplification of a control nucleic acid, and standard curves onto which the experimental results are interpolated.

In addition to being used as diagnostic methods, screening methods also may be used in a prognostic manner to monitor the efficacy of treatment. The methods may be performed immediately before, during and after treatment to monitor treatment success. The methods also should be performed at intervals, preferably
5 every three to six months, on disease free patients to insure treatment success.

In another embodiment of the present invention, kits are provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out the assays of the present invention. Specifically, the invention provides a compartment kit to receive, in close confinement, one or more containers which comprises: (a) a first container
10 comprising one of the probes or antibodies of the present invention; and (b) one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents, reagents capable of detecting presence of a bound probe or antibody.

In detail, a compartment kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers,
15 plastic containers, or strips of plastic or paper. Such containers allow one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the biological sample and reagents are not cross-contaminated, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept
20 the test sample, a container which contains, for example, the antibodies used in the assay, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the bound antibody or probe. Types of detection reagents include labeled nucleic acid probes, labeled secondary antibodies, or in the alternative, if the primary antibody is labeled,
25 the enzymatic, or antibody binding reagents which are capable of reacting with the labeled antibody. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the disclosed probes and antibodies of the present invention can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art.

In further detail, kits for use in detecting the presence of a mammalian
30 Prox-1 protein can include an antibody or functional fragment thereof which binds to a mammalian Prox-1 protein or portion of this protein, as well as one or more ancillary reagents suitable for detecting the presence of a complex between the

antibody or fragment and Prox-1 or portion thereof. The antibody compositions of the present invention can be provided in lyophilized form, either alone or in combination with additional antibodies specific for other epitopes. The antibodies, which can be labeled or unlabeled, can be included in the kits with adjunct ingredients. For example, the antibodies can be provided as a lyophilized mixture with the adjunct ingredients, or the adjunct ingredients can be separately provided for combination by the user. Generally these adjunct materials will be present in less than about 5% weight based on the amount of active antibody, and usually will be present in a total amount of at least about 0.001% weight based on antibody concentration. Where a second antibody capable of binding to the monoclonal antibody is employed, such antibody can be provided in the kit, for instance in a separate vial or container. The second antibody, if present, is typically labeled, and can be formulated in an analogous manner with the antibody formulations described above.

J. Examples

The present invention is illustrated in the following examples, which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting. Upon consideration of the present disclosure, one of skill in the art will appreciate that many other embodiments and variations may be made in the scope of the present invention.

Example 1 provides methods and materials for the subsequent Examples.

Example 2 provides experimental results of studies designed to assess Prox-1 expression in colorectal cancer cells.

Example 3 details expression of Prox-1 in round but not in adherent subclones of the SW480 colon adenocarcinoma cell line.

Example 4 provides experimental results of Prox-1 silencing in SW480R cells.

Example 5 describes effects of Prox-1 ablation on Notch signaling in SW480R cells.

Example 6 describes the effects of suppression of Prox-1 on the growth of SW480R cells in soft agar.

Example 7 describes the effect Prox-1 suppression on prostaglandin biosynthesis.

Example 8 describes experiments aimed at assessing the effects of altered Notch signaling.

5 Example 9 describes experiments aimed at assessing the effects of Prox-1 suppression on the growth of SW480R tumors in nude mice.

Example 10 describes analysis of Prox-1 in natural colorectal tumors.

Example 11 describes one method for diagnosing or screening for colorectal cancer.

10 Example 12 describes experiments designed to compare Prox-1 expression in normal colonic epithelium.

Example 13 describes experiments aimed at assessing Prox-1 expression in $Apc^{min/+}$ mice.

15 Example 14 describes studies conducted using SW480R cell line as an in vitro model to investigate the role of Prox-1 in colorectal carcinoma.

Example 15 describes experiments to characterize the effects of Prox-1 suppression and overexpression in colorectal cancer.

Example 16 describes experiments employing dominant negative mutants of Prox-1.

20

EXAMPLE 1

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Methods and material used or referred to in subsequent examples are set forth directly below.

25 *Antibodies*

Monoclonal mouse anti-vimentin, β -catenin (Transduction Laboratories), Ki-67 (PharMingen) and chromogranin A (Ab-3, NeoMarkers), monoclonal rat anti-BrdU (Harlan Seralab) and polyclonal rabbit anti-Prox-1 were

obtained from the indicated commercial sources. The fluorochrome-conjugated secondary antibodies were obtained from Jackson Immunoresearch.

For production of Prox-1 antibodies cDNA encoding Prox-1 homeobox domain and prospero domain (amino acids 578-750 of human Prox-1, SEQ ID NO: 3) was subcloned into pGEX2t vector to produce GST-Prox-1 fusion construct. This construct was expressed in *E. coli* and the GST-Prox-1 fusion protein from *E. coli* was purified using glutathione Sepharose according to the manufacturer's instructions (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ). Fusion protein was used to immunize rabbits according to a standard protocol. Prox-1-specific antibodies were isolated from rabbit serum using sequential columns with GST- and GST-Prox-1-coupled to vinylsulfone agarose resin (Sigma). Purified antibody recognized an 85 kD protein in lysates from 293T cells transfected with Prox-1 but not from cells transfected with the empty vector.

Synthetic siRNAs

siRNA duplexes were prepared from synthetic 21 nucleotide RNAs (Dharmacon Research). siRNA sequences were: 5'-CUGCAAGCUGGAUAGUGAAGU-3' (Prox-1 siRNA A16 sense) (SEQ ID NO: 4); 5'-UUCACUAUCCAGCUUGCAGAU-3' (Prox-1 siRNA A16 antisense) (SEQ ID NO: 5); 5'-CUAUGAGCCAGUUUGAUUUU-3' (Prox-1 siRNA A25 sense) (SEQ ID NO: 6); 5'-AUUCAAAACUGGCUCAUAGUU-3' (Prox-1 siRNA A25 antisense) (SEQ ID NO: 7).

EGFP-targeting control siRNA A18 was essentially as described (Lewis et al., 2002) except that instead of thymidine 3' overhangs uracil overhangs were used; GACGUAAACGGCCACAAGUUU (EGFP siRNA A18 sense) (SEQ ID NO: 8); ACUUGUGGCCGUUACGUCUU (EGFP siRNA A18 antisense) (SEQ ID NO: 9).

siRNAs were 2'-ACE deprotected according to the manufacturer's instructions, dried in vacuum, resuspended in 400µl water, dried again, resuspended in water, and annealed to form duplex siRNAs. For annealing equimolar amounts of siRNA strands (approximately 50-100µM) were incubated in annealing buffer (100mM potassium acetate 30mM Hepes-KOH pH 7.4, 2mM magnesium acetate) for

5 min at +95°C followed by 30 min at +37°C and 30 min at +25°C. After annealing the siRNA concentration was measured by spectrometry and siRNA aliquoted and stored at -20°C.

Cell culture, transfection, and soft agar assay

5 SW480 cells were obtained from ATCC (CCL-228) and cultured in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 1 mM glutamine and antibiotics. HepG2 cells were cultured in DMEM, containing 10% fetal bovine serum 1 mM glutamine and antibiotics.

Transfection of siRNAs was carried out using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) according to manufacturer's instructions using 0.5% (v/v) lipofectamine 2000 reagent for SW480R and 0.4% (v/v) lipofectamine 2000 for adherent SW480 cells and either 20nM or 100nM (i.c.) of siRNA. Transfections were carried out in antibiotic-free media for 4-6 hours before changing cells back to normal culture media. For long-term experiments siRNA transfections were repeated after 48-72h from previous transfection (at protein level the silencing effect was seen to remain efficient for at least 96h). Normally approximately 90-95% transfection efficiency was achieved. Opti-MEM (Invitrogen) medium was used in preparation of transfection mixtures.

For luciferase assays, cells were transfected with Green Fluorescent Protein small interfering RNA (GFPsi RNA) or Prox-1 siRNAs 72 h prior to the transfection with the firefly luciferase reporter constructs CBF1-luc, control pGL2-luc (Promega), TOPFlash and FOPFlash (Upstate). To normalize the transfection efficiency, cells were co-transfected with the Renilla firefly reporter pRL-TK (Promega). 36 h after the last transfection cells were lysed and lysates were analyzed for the luciferase activity using Dual-Luciferase™ kit according to the manufacturer's instructions (Promega).

For soft agar assay, 2×10^3 and 2×10^4 cells were seeded in triplicate in 1 ml of 0.33% (w/v) agar (Difco) containing D-MEM, 10% fetal bovine serum, 1 mM glutamine and antibiotics in 6-well plates containing 1ml of 0.5% bottom agar layer. Cells were fed twice a week, and number of colonies per plate was scored after two weeks in culture.

RNA isolation, Northern, and Western blotting

Total RNA was isolated and DNaseI treated in RNeasy columns (Qiagen). For Cancer Array analysis, filters were hybridized in ExpressHyb with 32P-labeled probes for LYVE-1 and Prox-1 according to the manufacturer's instructions (Clontech). For Northern analysis, the blots were hybridized in UltraHyb solution (Ambion) with 32P-labeled probes produced by RT-PCR using RNA from SW480R or SW480A cells. The primers were designed to amplify 300-700 bp of the coding sequence, and all PCR-fragments were sequenced to confirm their identity.

For the Affymetrix[®] gene expression analysis, sample preparations and hybridizations were carried out as described (Petrova et al. *Embo J* 21: 4593-9, 2002), using RNA extracted from two clones of SW480R or SW480A cells, or from two independent transfections of two different clones of SW480R cells with GFP siRNA or Prox-1 siRNA A16. To confirm the latter results, another transfection was carried out using Prox siRNA A25. To exclude the non-specific effects due to the transfection itself, non-transfected SW480R cells grown in parallel were also analyzed.

For Western blotting 2×10^5 cells were lysed in 500 μ l of sample buffer, lysates were separated using 10% PAGE and transferred to the nitrocellulose membranes (Schleisher&Schull) using semi-dry transfer method for 1 h at 300 mA. Membranes were blocked in 5% non-fat dry milk, 0.1% Tween-20 in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, and incubated overnight with primary antibodies. Bound primary antibodies were detected using HRP-conjugated corresponding secondary antibodies and the ECL detection method (KPL).

Immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry

The cells were cultured on coverslips, fixed with MetOH and stained with the primary antibodies and fluorochrome-conjugated secondary antibody. F-actin was stained using TexasRed-conjugated phalloidin (Molecular Probes). Cells were counterstained with Hoechst 33258 fluorochrome (Sigma) and viewed in Zeiss Axioplan 2 fluorescent microscope.

For tissue staining staining, colon tumors and normal colon samples were embedded in Tissue-Tek[®] (Sakura), frozen and sectioned. The 4 μ m sections

were fixed in cold methanol for 10 min and stained with the primary antibodies followed by peroxidase staining using Vectastain Elite ABC kit (Vector Laboratories) and 3-amino-9-ethyl carbazole (Sigma), or by detection using fluorochrome conjugated secondary antibodies.

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EXAMPLE 2

Prox-1 mRNA is Elevated in Colorectal Tumors

Experiments were conducted to assess the expression of Prox-1 mRNA in human cancers using a cancer gene profiling array filter, which contains cDNAs from about 250 human cancers and corresponding normal control tissues. Prox-1 mRNA was significantly increased in 35 out of 53 samples of colorectal cancers. In contrast, only rarely or not at all was any increase seen in samples from breast, uterine, lung, kidney, ovarian, or thyroid tumors (Fig. 1A, B, and C). Probes for Prox-1 (Fig. 1A) and the lymphatic endothelial marker LYVE-1 (Fig. 1B) were used. Fig. 1C demonstrates quantification of dot blot in Fig. 1A, the asterisk indicating tumor samples in which Prox-1 expression is significantly different from that of the normal tissue ($P < 0.005$). Expression of Prox-1 was low or absent in all kidney cancer samples studied. Prox-1 is a marker for lymphatic vessels, which are abundant both in normal colonic submucosa and around colon carcinomas (White et al., *Cancer Res.* 62: 1669-75 (2002)). Therefore, the filter to the probe for the lymphatic endothelial hyaluronan receptor LYVE-1 was hybridized. Unlike Prox-1, LYVE-1 levels were higher in the normal samples, suggesting that the increased expression cannot be attributed to the lymphatic vessels (Fig. 1B).

Experiments were further conducted to assess the expression of Prox-1 in colon cancers and premalignant colonic lesions using affinity purified antibodies raised against Prox-1 homeobox and prospero domains, which are conserved between the mouse and human proteins. Staining of a panel of mouse tissues and E12.5 and E17.5 embryos revealed specific nuclear staining for Prox-1 in the previously reported sites of expression such as in lymphatic vessels, lens fiber cells and in a subset of neurons in the neural tube. Staining of eleven human colorectal adenomas and nine carcinomas and adjacent normal mucosa revealed increased expression of Prox-1 in nine adenomas and in six carcinomas (Fig. 2A-I). Increased Prox-1 staining was observed in all cells in seven adenomas and in two carcinomas, whereas in the other

lesions a heterogeneous expression of Prox-1 occurred. In one tumor sample, no specific staining for Prox-1 was seen, while strong expression was observed in intratumoral lymphatic vessels.

Double immunofluorescent staining for Prox-1 and the neuroendocrine marker chromogranin A or proliferation marker Ki-67 was conducted in normal colonic epithelial cells. Nuclei were visualized with Hoechst 333421. In the normal colonic mucosa, Prox-1 was strongly expressed in some epithelial cells, a subset of which was positive for the pan-neuroendocrine marker chromogranin A. In addition, a weaker but significant Prox-1 expression was observed in the bottom of the crypts below the cell proliferation zone identified by staining for the Ki-67 antigen. The location of Prox-1 positive cells at the base of the crypts corresponds to the position of the intestinal stem cells (Bach et al., *Carcinogenesis* 21: 469-76 (2000)).

EXAMPLE 3

PROX-1 IS EXPRESSED IN ROUND BUT NOT IN ADHERENT SUBCLONES OF THE SW480 COLON ADENOCARCINOMA CELL LINE.

Additional studies were conducted to compare Prox-1 expression in various cells. No Prox-1 expression was seen in the majority of tumor cell lines studied. However, Prox-1 mRNA was present in hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HepG2 and the colon carcinoma cell line SW480. BEC, blood endothelial cells, CAEC, coronary artery endothelial cells, and LEC, lymphatic endothelial cells, served as negative and positive controls. Immunofluorescent staining of Prox-1 revealed strong expression in all HepG2 cells, whereas only a subset of SW480 cells were Prox-1 positive. Double immunofluorescent staining for Prox-1 and for β -catenin or for the F-actin marker phalloidin demonstrated that Prox-1 expression is restricted to weakly adherent round SW480 cells which did not display focal adhesions or actin stress fibers, and that Prox-1 was very weakly expressed the adherent cells. The existence of two subtypes of cells in the SW480 cultures has been reported previously (Palmer, H. G. et al., *J Cell Biol.* 154: 369-87, 2001; Tomita, N. et al., *Cancer Res.* 52: 6840-7, 1992). The SW480R (round) cells displayed anchorage independent growth *in vitro* and highly malignant phenotype *in vivo*, whereas the SW480A (adherent) cells did not grow well in soft agar and formed small and well differentiated tumors when implanted into nude mice.

Several SW480R and SW480A clones were isolated, which could be continuously grown for at least 20 passages without conversion of phenotypes. SW480R and SW480A cells differed by the levels of Prox-1, as determined by Northern and Western blotting, with much higher expression in the round cells, and weak, if any, expression in the Adherent ones. The gene expression profiles of SW480R and SW480A cells were compared using oligonucleotide microarrays containing 22,000 annotated human genes, and identified about 1,000 genes whose expression differed by more than fourfold between these two cell types (Table I). SW480 cells were stained for intermediate filament protein vimentin and Prox-1. Northern blotting and hybridization were used for transcripts. Hybridization for GAPDH was used as a control. A striking difference was observed in the expression of cytoskeletal and cell adhesion proteins. In agreement with their decreased adhesion and round cell shape, the SW480R cells lacked many components of the actin, intermediate filament and microtubule networks, such as gelsolin, filamins A and B, ezrin, moesin, vimentin, various integrins, and tubulins (Table I). These cells expressed higher levels of the protooncogene c-met, as well as the receptor tyrosine kinase FGFR-4, which has been associated with malignant transformation in colorectal and other cancer (Bange, J. et al., *Cancer Res.* 62: 840-7, 2002; Cavallaro, U., Niedermeyer, J., Fuxa, M. & Christofori, G., *Nat. Cell Biol.* 3: 650-7, 2001; Yamada, S. M. et al., *Neurol Res.* 24: 244-8, 2002), and low levels of the tumor suppressor p21Cip1. FGFR-4 is a target for therapeutic intervention according to the invention, alone or in combination with Prox-1. Intervention using the same classes of inhibitors as described for Prox-1, as well as antibodies and antibody fragment substances, is specifically contemplated. In addition, all three tissue inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases were absent from the SW480R cells, which may further account for their increased tumor growth *in vivo*. In contrast, the SW480A cells expressed higher levels of the chemokine receptor CXCR4, which is expressed in the normal colonic epithelium (Jordan et al., *J Clin Invest* 104, 1061-9, 1999). In summary, the gene expression profile of the SW480R cells correlates well with a highly aggressive transformed phenotype, whereas the SW480A cells display more differentiated features typical of cells in the colonic crypts.

Table I. Examples of groups of genes differentially expressed in round versus adherent SW480 clones. Two round and two adherent clones were analyzed.

Gene function and name	UniGene cluster	Gene symbol	Log ₂ ratio, average	St. dev
1. Cytoskeleton and adhesion				
collagen, type XIII, alpha 1	Hs.211933	COL13A1	-5.6	0.9
fibronectin 1	Hs.287820	FN1	-5.2	0.5
integrin, alpha 7	Hs.74369	ITGA7	-4.3	0.3
vimentin	Hs.297753	VIM	-4.1	0.6
filamin B, beta (actin binding protein 278)	Hs.81008	FLNB	-3.8	0.7
integrin, beta 5	Hs.149846	ITGB5	-3.6	0.5
tubulin, beta polypeptide	Hs.274398	TUBB	-3.3	0.7
PTPL1-associated RhoGAP 1	Hs.70983	PARG1	-3.0	0.5
collagen, type IX, alpha 3	Hs.53563	COL9A3	-2.8	0.8
paralemmin	Hs.78482	PALM	-2.7	0.2
PDZ and LIM domain 1 (elfin)	Hs.75807	PDLIM1	-2.7	0.2
cadherin 11, type 2, OB-cadherin (osteoblast)	Hs.75929	CDH11	-2.6	0.7
myosin 1C	Hs.286226	MYO1C	-2.6	0.6
integrin, alpha 3	Hs.265829	ITGA3	-2.6	0.4
discs, large (Drosophila) homolog 1	Hs.154294	DLG1	-2.5	0.1
integrin, alpha V	Hs.295726	ITGAV	-2.5	0.3
CDC42 effector protein (Rho GTPase binding) 3	Hs.260024	CDC42EP3	-2.4	0.4
efrin-B1	Hs.144700	EFNB1	-2.3	0.4
FERM, RhoGEF (ARHGEF) and pleckstrin domain protein 1	Hs.183738	FARP1	-2.3	0.4
myosin ID	Hs.39871	MYO1D	-2.1	0.2
PDZ and LIM domain 2 (mystique)	Hs.379109	PDLIM2	-2.1	0.4
tubulin beta-5	Hs.274398	TUBB-5	-1.9	0.3
erythrocyte membrane protein band 4.1-like 1	Hs.26395	EPB41L1	-1.9	0.1
gelsoin (amyloidosis, Finnish type)	Hs.290070	GSN	-1.9	0.3
laminin, gamma 1 (formerly LAMB2)	Hs.432855	LAMC1	-1.8	0.1
ras homolog gene family, member E	Hs.6838	ARHE	-1.7	0.2
IQ motif containing GTPase activating protein 1	Hs.1742	IQGAP1	-1.7	0.3
tight junction protein 1 (zona occludens 1)	Hs.74614	TJP1	-1.7	0.4
catenin (cadherin-associated protein), alpha-like 1	Hs.58488	CTNNA1	-1.7	0.6
collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1	Hs.78409	COL18A1	-1.6	0.1
filamin A, alpha (actin binding protein 280)	Hs.195464	FLNA	-1.6	0.2
actin related protein 2/3 complex, subunit 1A, 41kDa	Hs.90370	ARPC1A	-1.5	0.3
alpha integrin binding protein 63	-	AIBP63	-1.4	0.3
spectrin, alpha, non-erythrocytic 1 (alpha-fodrin)	Hs.77196	SPTAN1	-1.4	0.2
villin 2 (ezrin)	Hs.155191	VIL2	-1.4	0.3
actin related protein 2/3 complex, subunit 1B, 41kDa	Hs.433506	ARPC1B	-1.3	0.1
plakophilin 4	Hs.152151	PKP4	-1.3	0.3
ras homolog gene family, member C	Hs.179735	ARHC	-1.1	0.1
moesin	Hs.170328	MSN	-1.1	0.1

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myristoylated alanine-rich protein kinase C substrate	Hs.75607	MARCKS	-1.1	0.2
2. Tumor growth and invasion				
tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 2	Hs.6441	TIMP2	-2.3	0.21
tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 3	Hs.245188	TIMP3	-1.5	0.14
Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A (p21, Cip1)	Hs.179665			
tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1	Hs.5831	CDKN1A	-2.5	0
met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor)	Hs.316752	TIMP1	-1.5	0.4
Fibroblast growth receptor 4	Hs.165950	MET	2.6	0.46
		FGFR4	3.9	0.76
3. Expressed in normal intestinal epithelium				
CXCR4	Hs.89414	CXCR4	-1.3	0.1
solute carrier family 7 (cationic amino acid transporter, y+ system), member 8	Hs.22891			
		SLC7A8	-1.8	
4. Notch pathway				
Notch homolog 2 (Drosophila)	Hs.8121	NOTCH2	-1.4	0.15
hairy homolog (Drosophila), HES1	Hs.250666	HRV	-2.1	0.2
jagged 2	Hs.166154	JAG2	1.6	0.61
5. Wnt pathway				
wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 5A	Hs.152213			0.12
		WNT5A	-5.8	
dickkopf homolog 3	Hs.4909	DKK3	-5.6	1.21
wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 6	Hs.29764			0.23
		WNT6	-4.2	
frizzled homolog 7 (Drosophila)	Hs.173859	FZD7	-4.1	0.65
frizzled homolog 2 (Drosophila)	Hs.81217	FZD2	-3.7	0.56
frizzled homolog 10 (Drosophila)	Hs.31664	FZD10	2.97	0.86
dickkopf homolog 4	Hs.159311	DKK4	7.37	0.71

EXAMPLE 4

PROX-1 SILENCING IN SW480R CELLS LEADS TO A DIFFERENTIATED AND QUIESCENT PHENOTYPE.

- 5 Experiments were conducted to investigate whether Prox-1 plays role in the generation and maintenance of the highly transformed phenotype. Prox-1 mRNA and protein in the SW480R cells was suppressed using Prox-1 targeting siRNA. Absence of Prox-1 in Prox-1 siRNA but not the control GFP siRNA transfected cells was confirmed by immunofluorescent staining, and nuclei were
- 10 visualized with Hoechst 33342. Prox-1 siRNA-transfected cells but not the untransfected or GFP siRNA transfected cells underwent a morphological change, which became visible by 72 hours and persisted at least for 10 days after the transient transfection. The Prox-1 siRNA transfected cells become first more elongated and

displayed extensive membrane ruffling. Eventually the Prox-1 siRNA cells started to spread on the plate and a number of increased actin stress fibers could be visualized by phalloidine staining. BrdU incorporation experiments demonstrated that the Prox-1 siRNA transfected cells proliferated at the lower rate than GFPsi or nontransfected cells ($22 \pm 0.5\%$ of BrdU positive cells in Prox-1 siRNA A16, $18 \pm 1\%$ Prox-1 siRNA A25 vs $34 \pm 4\%$ GFP siRNA).

Changes in the gene expression profiles of the SW480R and SW480A cells 120 and 240 h posttransfection, when the morphological changes were apparent, were also analyzed. Only 29 down-regulated and 120 upregulated genes in Prox-1 siRNA versus GFP siRNA transfected cells (Table II) were identified. 41% of these genes were differentially expressed between the SW480R and SW480A cells, suggesting that Prox-1 at least partially determines the phenotype of SW480R cells. The ablation of Prox-1 led to upregulation of a number of known epithelial markers, such as annexin A1, CRPB2, S100A3, and EMP1, along with the increase in cell adhesion molecules OB-cadherin and integrins beta7, beta5 and alpha 1. In line with the observed growth arrest, also observed was the decrease in c-myc and a strong increase of CDK inhibitor p21Cip1. Highly similar changes in gene expression profile were observed when another unrelated Prox-1 si RNA was used, suggesting that the cellular effects are due to the specific targeting of Prox-1, and they did not result from off-target silencing. In addition, titration experiments demonstrated that the induction of p21 and other target genes occurred even at the low (20 nM) concentration of Prox-1 siRNAs but not of the control GFP siRNA. Also, the mentioned gene changes were not observed in Prox-1 negative SW480A cells transfected with siRNAs at 100 nm concentration. The transfection efficiency was controlled using another siRNA, which successfully suppressed the expression of the target gene in SW480A cells.

Table II. Genes regulated by Prox-1 in SW480R cells. Asterisk indicates genes that were flagged as absent in either Prox-1 siRNA or GFP siRNA treated cells.

Genes differentially expressed between SW480R and SW480ADH cells are shown in bold.

Genes down-regulated in the absence of Prox-1	UniGene cluster	Gene symbol	Log ₂ ratio, average	stdev
Nebulette	Hs.5025	NEBL	-2.0	0.4
transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68kDa	Hs.118787	TGFB1	-1.9	0.1
trinucleotide repeat containing 9	Hs.110826	TNRC9	-1.9	0.2
insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3	Hs.77326	IGFBP3	-1.6	0.0
calpain 1, (mu/T) large subunit	Hs.2575	CAPN1	-1.5	0.3
inhibitor of DNA binding 1	Hs.75424	ID1	-1.5	0.3
inhibitor (neurite growth-promoting factor 2)	Hs.82045	MDK	-1.5	0.1
FK506 binding protein 11, 19 kDa	Hs.24048	FKBP11	-1.4	0.1
caspase recruitment domain family, member 10	Hs.57973	CARD10	-1.3	0.1
inhibin, beta B (activin AB beta polypeptide)	Hs.1735	INHBB	-1.3	0.2
L1 cell adhesion molecule	Hs.1757	L1CAM	-1.2	0.1
glutathione peroxidase 2 (gastrointestinal)	Hs.2704	GPX2	-1.2	0.0
eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 alpha 2	Hs.2642	EEF1A2	-1.2	0.2
hypothetical protein FLJ11149	Hs.37558	FLJ11149	-1.2	0.2
potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 2	Hs.188021	KCNH2	-1.1	0.1
KIAA0182 protein	Hs.75909	KIAA0182	-1.1	0.0
lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1)	Hs.382367	LGALS1	-1.1	0.1
Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ41000 fis,	-	-	-1.1	0.3
ephrin-B2	Hs.30942	EFNB2	-1.1	0.1
v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog (avian)	Hs.79070	MYC	-1.1	0.1
S100 calcium binding protein A14	Hs.288998	S100A14	-1.1	0.2
Alpha one globin [Homo sapiens], mRNA sequence*			-1.1	0.1
hypothetical protein FLJ10986*	Hs.273333	FLJ10986	-1.0	0.0
hypothetical protein FLJ11149	Hs.37558	FLJ11149	-1	0.0
myelin transcription factor 1*		MYT1	-1.0	0.0
nucleolar autoantigen (55kD) similar to rat synaptonemal complex protein*	Hs.446459	SC65	-1.0	0.1
tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 6b, decoy	Hs.455817	TNFRSF6B	-1.0	0.1
jagged 2	Hs.166154	JAG2	-1.0	0.1
mitochondrial ribosomal protein S2	Hs.20776	MRPS2	-1.0	0.1
Total: 29 genes				

Genes up-regulated in the absence of Prox1	UniGene cluster	Gene symbol	Log2 ratio. average	Stdev
insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7*	Hs.119206	IGFBP7	5.8	0.4
chitinase 3-like 1 (cartilage glycoprotein-39)*	Hs.75184	CHI3L1	5.3	0.8
chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 4*	Hs.89414	CXCR4	4.5	1.1
semaphorin 3C*	Hs.171921	SEMA3C	4.5	4.5
cadherin 11, type 2, OB-cadherin (osteoblast)*	Hs.75929	CDH11	3.8	0.3
annexin A1	Hs.78225	ANXA1	3.7	1.1
hypothetical protein MGC10796*	-	MGC10796	3.3	0.4
CD44 antigen	Hs.169610	CD44	2.6	1.1
Homo sapiens clone 23785 mRNA sequence	-	-	2.9	0.4
epithelial membrane protein 1*	Hs.79368	EMP1	2.9	0.1
inhibitor of DNA binding 2, dominant negative helix-loop-helix protein*	Hs.180919	ID2	2.8	0.1
Human HepG2 3' region cDNA, clone hmd1f06, mRNA sequence	-	-	2.8	0.3
tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member *11b (osteoprotegerin)	Hs.81791	TNFRSF11B	2.6	0.7
likely homolog of mouse glucuronyl C5-epimerase*	Hs.183006	GLCE	2.6	1.1
ribonuclease, RNase A family, 1 (pancreatic)*	Hs.78224	RNASE1	2.6	0.1
apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like 3B*	Hs.226307	APOBEC3B	2.5	0.1
hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase 15-(NAD)*	Hs.77348	HPGD	2.5	1.1
NPD009 protein	Hs.283675	NPD009	2.5	0.6
integrin, beta 7*	Hs.1741	ITGB7	2.4	0.1
fibroblast growth factor 20*	Hs.154302	FGF20	2.3	1.0
KIAA0455 gene product	Hs.13245	KIAA0455	2.3	1.3
CAMP-specific phosphodiesterase 8B1 [Homo sapiens], mRNA sequence*	Hs.78106	PDE8B	2.3	0.4
ectodermal-neural cortex (with BTB-like domain)*	Hs.104925	ENC1	2.3	0.2
frizzled homolog 1 (Drosophila)*	Hs.94234	FZD1	2.3	0.8
S100 calcium binding protein A3*	Hs.433168	S100A3	2.2	0.6
zeta-chain (TCR) associated protein kinase 70kDa*	Hs.234569	ZAP70	2.2	1.1
platelet derived growth factor C*	Hs.43080	PDGFC	2.1	0.1
cystatin D *	Hs.121489	CST5	2.1	0.3
CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP), delta	Hs.76722	CEBPD	2.1	0.1
sorbin and SH3 domain containing 1	Hs.108924	SORBS1	2.1	0.5
metallothionein 2A	Hs.118786	MT2A	2.0	0.6
RAS guanyl releasing protein 1 (calcium and DAG-regulated)	Hs.182591	RASGRP1	2.0	0.4
checkpoint suppressor 1	Hs.211773	CHES1	2.0	0.4
chondroitin beta1,4 N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase*	Hs.11260	ChGn	2.0	0.4
filamin B, beta (actin binding protein 278)*	Hs.81008	FLNB	2.0	0.4
aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A2*	Hs.95197	ALDH1A2	2.0	0.6
jagged 1 (Alagille syndrome)	Hs.91143	JAG1	2.0	0.1
A kinase (PRKA) anchor protein (gravin) 12*	Hs.788	AKAP12	1.9	0.1
metallothionein 1X*	Hs.380778	MT1X	1.9	0.8
creatine kinase, mitochondrial 2 (sarcomeric)	Hs.80691	CKMT2	1.8	0.6

serum-inducible kinase	Hs.3838	SNK	1.8	0.1
CGI-130 protein	Hs.32826	CGI-130	1.8	0.1
guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), alpha inhibiting activity polypeptide 1	Hs.203862	GNAI1	1.8	0.4
related to the N terminus of tre*	Hs.278526	RNTRE	1.7	0.4
solute carrier family 12 (sodium/potassium/chloride transporters), member 2	Hs.110736	SLC12A2	1.7	0.3
Human clone 23612 mRNA sequence	-	-	1.7	1.0
ankyrin repeat and SOCS box-containing 4	Hs.248062	ASB4	1.7	0.8
apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like 3C	Hs.8583	APOBEC3 C	1.7	0.1
cellular retinoic acid binding protein 2*	Hs.183650	CRABP2	1.7	0.1
KIAA0657 protein*	Hs.6654	KIAA065 7	1.7	1.1
phosphodiesterase 4D, cAMP-specific (phosphodiesterase E3 dunce homolog, Drosophila)	Hs.172081	PDE4D	1.7	0.1
autism susceptibility candidate 2	Hs.32168	AUTS2	1.6	0.4
hairy/enhancer-of-split related with YRPW motif 2*	Hs.144287	HEY2	1.6	0.0
immediate early response 5	Hs.15725	IER5	1.6	0.1
E3 ubiquitin ligase SMURF2	Hs.194477	SMURF2	1.6	0.4
ADP-ribosylation factor-like 7*	Hs.111554	ARL7	1.6	1.0
Ras and Rab Interactor 2*	Hs.62349	RIN2	1.6	0.4
GS3955 protein, Tribbles homolog 2	Hs.155418	TRB2	1.6	0.5
metallothionein 1L	Hs.448357	MT1L	1.5	0.6
glutamate receptor, metabotropic 8	Hs.86204	GRM8	1.5	0.2
klotho	Hs.94592	KL	1.5	0.1
calmodulin-like 3	Hs.239600	CALML3	1.4	0.6
integrin, alpha 1	Hs.116774	ITGA1	1.4	0.1
lymphoid enhancer-binding factor 1	Hs.44865	LEF1	1.4	0.4
epithelial V-like antigen 1	Hs.116651	EVA1	1.4	0.1
likely ortholog of mouse limb-bud and heart gene*	Hs.57209	LBH	1.4	0.1
insulin induced protein 2	Hs.7089	ISG2	1.4	0.2
patched homolog (Drosophila)	Hs.159526	PTCH	1.4	0.1
chemokine-like factor super family 6	Hs.380627	CKLFSF6	1.3	0.3
lipoma HMGIC fusion partner	Hs.93765	LHFP	1.3	0.4
transforming growth factor, alpha	Hs.170009	TGFA	1.3	0.4
Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp762M127 (from clone DKFZp762M127), mRNA sequence	-	-	1.3	0.6
cyclin I	Hs.79933	CCNI	1.3	0.1
hyaluronan synthase 2	Hs.159226	HAS2	1.3	0.5
IQ motif containing GTPase activating protein 1	Hs.1742	IQGAP1	1.3	0.5
zinc finger protein 216	Hs.406096	ZNF216	1.3	0.2
cDNA DKFZp564O0122	-	-	1.3	0.2
aryl hydrocarbon receptor	Hs.170087	AHR	1.2	0.6
neuroepithelial cell transforming gene 1	Hs.25155	NET1	1.2	0.1
sterol-C4-methyl oxidase-like	Hs.239926	SC4MOL	1.2	0.1
tubulin, alpha 3	Hs.433394	TUBA3	1.2	0.1
BCG-induced gene in monocytes, clone 103	Hs.284205	BIGM103	1.2	0.0
cathepsin B	Hs.297939	CTSB	1.2	0.0
keratin 6A	Hs.367762	KRT6A	1.2	0.4

paraoxonase 2	Hs.169857	PON2	1.2	0.4
suppressor of cytokine signaling 5	Hs.169836	SOCS5	1.2	0.4
KIAA0877 protein	Hs.11217	KIAA0877	1.2	0.2
propionyl Coenzyme A carboxylase alpha	Hs.80741	PCCA	1.2	0.2
solute carrier family 2	Hs.7594	SLC2A3	1.2	0.1
solute carrier family 7	Hs.22891	SLC7A8	1.2	
				0.1
Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp762M127	-	-	1.2	0.1
aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator-like	Hs.74515	ARNTL	1.1	0.3
DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 6	Hs.181195	DNAJB6	1.1	0.3
hypothetical protein FLJ21276	-	FLJ21276	1.1	0.1
integrin, beta 5	Hs.149846	ITGB5	1.1	0.1
PTK7 protein tyrosine kinase 7	Hs.90572	PTK7	1.1	0.3
transforming growth factor, beta receptor II	Hs.82028	TGFBR2	1.1	0.1
Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ25134 fis	Hs.301306		1.1	0.0
DKFZP564A2416 protein	Hs.5297	DKFZP564A2416	1.1	0.1
				0.4
dual specificity phosphatase 6	Hs.180383	DUSP6	1.1	0.4
midline 1 (Opitz/BBB syndrome)	Hs.27695	MID1	1.1	0.1
membrane protein, palmitoylated 1, 55kDa	Hs.1861	MPP1	1.1	0.1
LIM domain protein	Hs.424312	RIL	1.1	0.1
SH3-domain binding protein 5 (BTK-associated)	Hs.109150	SH3BP5	1.1	0.1
SIPL protein	Hs.64322	SIPL	1.1	0.1
tumor protein D52-like 1	Hs.16611	TPD52L1	1.1	0.4
3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A reductase	Hs.11899	HMGCR	1.0	0.1
homeo box B7	Hs.819	HOXB7	1.0	0.1
HIV-1 Tat interactive protein 2, 30kDa	Hs.90753	HTATIP2	1.0	0.1
insulin receptor substrate 2	Hs.143648	IRS2	1.0	0.1
tubulin beta-5	Hs.274398	TUBB-5	1.0	0.0
apoptosis antagonizing transcription factor	Hs.16178	AATF	1.0	0.1
E2F transcription factor 3	Hs.1189	E2F3	1.0	0.1
hypothetical protein FLJ12542	Hs.236940	FLJ12542	1.0	0.1
phafin 2, Pleckstrin homology domain containing, family F member 2	Hs.29724	PLEKHF2	1.0	0.1
proline 4-hydroxylase	Hs.3622	P4HA2	1.0	0.1
Homo sapiens G21VN02 mRNA, mRNA	Hs.324787		1.0	0.1
sequence, solute carrier family 5 (inositol transporters), member 3		SLC5A3		

EXAMPLE 5

ABLATION OF PROX-1 LEADS TO DIFFERENTIATION THROUGH UP-REGULATION OF NOTCH SIGNALING IN THE SW480R CELLS.

5

Activation of β -catenin/TCF pathway plays a central role in colon tumorigenesis (Giles, R. H., van Es, J. H. & Clevers, H., *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1653: 1-24, 2003). Of interest for this study, suppression of β -catenin/TCF signaling in

colon cancer cells decreases the levels of c-myc, increases p21Cip1 levels and induces cell cycle arrest (van de Wetering et al., *Cell* 111: 241-50, 2002). However, suppression of Prox-1 did not affect the activity of β -catenin/TCF-responsive reporter or nuclear localization of β -catenin. Moreover, an increased expression of several β -catenin/TCF-4 target genes, such as CD44, EN1 and Id2 was observed in the absence of Prox-1 (Table II and not shown). These data suggest that Prox-1 may act via an alternative pathway to promote growth of colon cancer cells, and that both β -catenin/TCF activation and overexpression of Prox-1 are necessary for cell transformation. Accordingly, contemplated herein are methods of alleviating colorectal cancer whereby a Prox-1 suppressor is administered in combination with a β -catenin/TCF signaling inhibitor. β -catenin/TCF signaling inhibitors may include dominant negative forms of TCF-4, siRNAs and microRNAs targeting TCF-4, β -catenin, and c-myc, as well as small molecules that would interfere with binding of β -catenin to TCF-4 or TCF-4 to target DNA sequences. Protocols for making these types of inhibitors are detailed above with respect to Prox-1 inhibition.

The DNA and protein sequences for β -catenin (SEQ ID NOs: 10 and 11, respectively) are published and disclosed as Genbank Accession Number NM_001904. The DNA and protein sequences for TCF-4 (SEQ ID NOs: 12 and 13, respectively) are published and disclosed as Genbank Accession Number NM_003199. Related to the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway is the APC gene, the sequence of which is publicly available as Genbank Accession Number NM_000038. The DNA and amino acid sequences for APC are also provided herein as SEQ ID NOs: 42 and 43, respectively. The DNA and protein sequences for C-myc (SEQ ID NOs: 44 and 45, respectively) are published and disclosed as Genbank Accession Number NM_002467.

Notch signaling has been shown to be essential for the generation of cell lineages in the crypts of the mouse small intestine. High levels of Notch are thought to suppress the expression of the basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor Math1 via the induction of the transcriptional repressor Hes1, which will lead to the differentiation of progenitor cells into enterocytes. Conversely, high levels of Math1 result in the differentiation towards the neuroendocrine, Goblet and Paneth cell types in the small intestine (Jensen, J. et al., *Nat Genet* 24: 36-44, 2000; Yang, Q.,

Bermingham, N. A., Finegold, M. J. & Zoghbi, H. Y., *Science* 294: 2155-8, 2001). Among Notch signaling components, Notch2 and its target transcription factor Hes1 levels are higher in SW480A cells in comparison with the SW480R cells, suggesting that this pathway is functionally active in these cells. Interestingly, SW480R cells
5 express higher levels of Notch ligand Jagged2. Suppression of Prox-1 resulted in up-regulation of the Notch ligand Jagged1 and the direct target of the Notch pathway, the transcription factor Hey2, whereas the expression of Jagged2 and prostaglandin D2 synthase, previously shown to be negatively regulated by Notch signaling was suppressed (Fujimori, K. et al., *J Biol Chem* 278: 6018-26, 2003). SW480R cells
10 were transfected with GFP siRNA or Prox-1 siRNA and GFB1-luc, TOPFlash or control FOP flash reporters. Firefly luciferase activity was normalized to Renilla luciferase activity. Up-regulation of Notch-responsive reporter GBF1-luc was observed in SW480R cells transfected with Prox-1 siRNAs. Accordingly, contemplated herein is a method of alleviating the symptoms of colorectal cancer comprising the administration of a Prox-1 suppressor in combination with a Notch
15 agonist or target transcription factor. Notch agonists include Jagged1, Jagged2, Delta1, Delta3, Delta4, and Serrate. Target Notch transcription factors include Hey1, Hey2, and Hes1.

The DNA and protein sequences for Notch-1 (SEQ ID NOs: 14 and 15, respectively) are published and disclosed as Genbank Accession Numbers
20 NM_017617. Likewise, the DNA and protein sequences for various forms of Notch (including 2-4) are publicly available and included herein as SEQ ID NOs: 16-21. In addition, the DNA and protein sequences for various ligands of Notch (including Jagged1, Jagged2, Jagged2 (transcript variant 2), Delta1, Delta3, Delta4, and Jagged2
25 (transcript variant 1)) are publicly available and included herein as SEQ ID NOs: 22-35, respectively. DNA and protein sequences for target Notch transcription factors Hey1, Hey2, and Hes1 are also publicly available and are included herein as SEQ ID NOs: 36-41, respectively.

EXAMPLE 6

SUPPRESSION OF PROX-1 INHIBITS GROWTH IN SOFT AGAR

Since anchorage-independent growth is one of the hallmarks of malignant transformation, experiments were conducted to assess the effects of Prox-1

- suppression on the growth of SW480R cells in soft agar. SW480R cells were transfected with GFP siPRNA, Prox-1 siRNA A16 or Prox-1 siRNA A25 repeatedly over an 8-day period, or left untreated, and seeded in soft agar in triplicate. The number of colonies was scored after two weeks of growth. Transfection with both
- 5 Prox-1 siRNAs but not the control GFP siRNA significantly decreased the number of colonies formed after two weeks of growth in soft agar (Fig. 3A).

EXAMPLE 7

REGULATION OF PROSTAGLANDIN BIOSYNTHESIS BY PROX-1

- COX-2 is a key enzyme involved in the conversion of arachidonic acid into the prostaglandin precursors PGG2 and PGH2, which are further transformed into biologically active prostaglandins by the action of corresponding synthases. Prostaglandins acts through binding to the G-protein coupled prostanoid receptors and they are rapidly inactivated by the action of 15-prostaglandin dehydrogenase (15-PGDH). COX-2 is overexpressed in the majority of colorectal cancers and in about
- 15 half of colonic adenomas, suggesting that the increased PG production is important for tumor growth. In support of this view, treatment with non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, which acts as inhibitors of COX-2, significantly reduces the risk of developing colon cancer (Gupta, R. A. & Dubois, R. N., *Nat Rev Cancer* 1: 11-21, 2001). Accordingly, contemplated herein is a method of alleviating colorectal cancer
- 20 via the administration of a Prox-1 suppressor in combination with a COX-2 inhibitor. Cox-2 inhibitors may include the following non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs: aspirin, rofecoxib, celecoxib, amidophen, analgin, anapryrin, feloran, indomethacin, paracetoamol, piroxicam, sedalgin, diclofenac sodium, ketoprofan, Acular®, Ocufen®, and Voltarol®.

- 25 Experiments were conducted which found that suppression of Prox-1 in SW480R cells resulted in the up-regulation of the expression of 15-PGDH and downregulation of prostaglandin D2 synthase, whereas overexpression of Prox-1 in SW480F cells down-regulated 15-PGDH and up-regulated PGD2 synthase (Affymetrix results). These data suggest that Prox-1 may be important for the control
- 30 of the balance of the total PG production in tumor cells, i.e., in the presence of Prox-1 decreased expression of 15-PGDH will result in higher net amounts of biologically active prostaglandins and enhanced tumor growth.

Because SW480 cells do not express COX-2, contemplated herein are experiments to assess the effects of Prox-1 on prostanoid biosynthesis in the SW480F cells stably transfected with COX-2 or in the cell line which is known to express this enzyme, such as HCA-7. To generate COX-2 expressing cells, SW480F cells are

5 transfected with a mixture of a COX-2 expressing vector and the plasmid bearing hygromycin resistance gene, such as pCDNA3.1hygro (Invitrogen) using Lipofectamine 2000, as described in Materials and Methods, and the stable clones are selected using 200 µg/ml hygromycin B (Calbiochem) over a period of 2-3 weeks. Individual clones are isolated and the expression of COX-2 protein is tested using

10 Western blotting. Functionality of COX-2 may be further verified in COX-2 expressing clones in comparison to the control cells, using ELISA to monitor PGE2 production according to the manufacturer's instructions (Cayman Chemical). To test the effects of Prox-1 on prostaglandin biosynthesis, COX-2 expressing cells can be infected with AdProx-1 or the control AdGFP virus, as described previously (Petrova

15 et al., Embo J. 21: 4593-9), and the amount of biologically active PGE2, and total amount of metabolized PGE2 in cell conditioned medium, determined by ELISA (Cayman Chemicals). If overexpression of Prox-1 increases levels of the biologically active PGE2 *in vitro*, contemplated herein are studies to assess the link between Prox-1 overexpression and prostanoid biosynthesis *in vivo*. SW480R or HCA-7 stably

20 overexpressing 15-PGDH will be produced using the protocol described above, and the tumorigenic potential of these cells in nude mice will be determined. In addition, contemplated are studies regarding the effects of the treatment with 15-PGDH inhibitor on growth of Prox-1 expressing or control xenografts in nude mice.

EXAMPLE 8

25 EFFECTS OF NOTCH SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION

To investigate the effects of altered Notch signaling in SW480R cells described herein are experiments that overexpress constitutively active Notch1, Notch2, Notch3, and Notch4 intracellular domains, as well as Jagged1, soluble Jagged1, and Jagged2 using recombinant adenoviruses. Replication-deficient

30 adenoviruses for the expression of constitutively active Notch 1-4 intracellular domains, and Notch ligands Jagged1, Jagged2, Delta1, Delta3, Delta4, and Serrate are produced. SW480R cells are infected with adenoviruses. 48-72 h postinfection cells

are seeded in soft agar as described previously, and the number of colonies are scored after two weeks in culture. In parallel, total RNA is isolated and analysis of gene expression changes is conducted using Affymetrix[®] microarray according to the previously described procedures. If overexpression of Notch or its ligand results in the inhibition of cell growth in soft agar, further studies are conducted to investigate the effects of activation of Notch signaling on growth of tumors in nude mice.

EXAMPLE 9

EFFECTS OF PROX-1 SUPPRESSION ON SW480R IN NUDE MICE

Also contemplated herein are studies to assess the effects of Prox-1 suppression on the growth of SW480R tumors in nude mice. *Nu/nu* mice can be inoculated subcutaneously or intraperitoneally with $1-5 \times 10^6$ cells/mice using SW480R cells transfected with GFPsi RNA or Prox-1 siRNA, or transduced with the adenoviruses described in Example 8. Tumors are allowed to grow for 3-5 weeks, and tumor size measured twice a week. Animals are sacrificed by cervical dislocation, tumors excised, and processed for immunohistochemical staining. The tumor histology, expression of differentiation markers, proliferation index and vascularization monitored using the antibodies against KI67 (proliferation), mucin, galectin-2, p21cip1 (differentiation), PECAM-1 and vWF (blood vessel markers), and the standard immunostaining protocols.

To assess of the effects of Prox-1-dependent genes, such as 15-PGDH, on prostaglandin metabolism and tumor growth *in vivo*, SW480R or HCA-7 cells recombinantly overexpressing 15-PGDH and control cells, are implanted subcutaneously into the *nu/nu* mice, and tumor growth and differentiation studied. In order to confirm the specificity of 15-PGDH effects, a subset of the control and 15-PGDH overexpressing tumor-bearing animals are treated with the 15-PGDH inhibitor CAY10397, administered intravenously, or in drinking water.

EXAMPLE 10

ANALYSIS OF PROX-1 IN NATURAL COLORECTAL TUMORS

Experiments to assess the expression of Prox-1 in a mouse model of human familial adenomatous polyposis, *Apc min/+* are also contemplated herein. The *Apc min/+* mice bear a truncating mutation in one allele of *Apc* gene, and develop

- 75 -

multiple intestinal polyps, which further progress to adenocarcinoma. Mice are commercially available from JAX. As another cancer model, SMAD3 deficient mice, which develop invasive colorectal cancer, is available. The DNA and protein sequences for APC (SEQ ID NOs: 42 and 43, respectively) are published and disclosed as Genbank Accession Number NM_000038.

Administration of a Prox-1 inhibitor and a placebo to mice of the above-described models is also contemplated. Prox-1 inhibitors and administration thereof are described herein. Prox-1 inhibitors available for administration include, but are not limited to, antisense oligonucleotides, siRNA constructs, or dominant negative proteins. Monitoring of the mice post-administration is contemplated to evaluate the effects of adenocarcinoma and colorectal cancer development and growth. Among the results are measurements of the speed of tumor growth in mice that received the Prox-1 inhibitor versus mice that received the placebo, thus, providing a beneficial efficacy model for the particular Prox-1 inhibitor. Also contemplated are methods for screening Prox-1 levels in family members with familial adenomatous polyposis. Methods for screening Prox-1 levels are described herein. Administration of a prophylactic to protect from progression, or the onset of cancer, is contemplated where elevated levels of Prox-1 are observed.

EXAMPLE 11

20 DETECTION OF PROX-1 PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN COLORECTAL CANCER

As described above, measuring Prox-1 protein expression in colon tissues may be a useful tool for diagnosing colon cancer and/or premalignancies. Prox-1 mRNA can be detected in colorectal cancer tissues as described in Example 2.

25 The following prospective example may be conducted to determine whether Prox-1 protein correlates with Prox-1 transcript expression in colorectal cancer tissue. The immunohistochemical analysis can be carried out as follows using an anti-human Prox-1 antibody directed against the human Prox-1 peptide, as described in Example 1.

30 The tissues for screening are snap frozen in liquid nitrogen after dissection, embedded in OCT compound, and sectioned. Sections are fixed on -20°C methanol for 10 min, and processed for staining.

To enhance epitope recovery, the tissues may undergo steam induced epitope recovery with a retrieval solution, including several different SHIER solutions with and without enzyme digestion at two different concentrations. The tissues can then be heated in the capillary gap in the upper chamber of a Black and Decker
5 Steamer as described in Ladner *et al.* (*Cancer Research*, 60: 3493-3503, 2000).

Automated immunohistochemistry is carried out with the TECHMATE 1000 or TECHMATE 500 (BioTek Solutions, Ventura Medical System). Specifically, the tissues are blocked with 3% and 10 % normal goat serum for 15 and 30 minutes respectively. Subsequently, the tissues are incubated with the primary
10 antibody (anti-Prox-1 antibody) for 60 minutes at 3.0 μ g/ml. The tissues are stained with the biotinylated goat-anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody for 25 minutes. Optimal results are obtained with overnight incubation. To ensure the staining procedure is working appropriately, anti-vimentin is used as a positive control and rabbit IgG is used as a negative control.

15 The antibody binding is detected by an avidin-biotin based tissue staining system where horse-radish peroxidase is used as a reporter enzyme and DAB (3,3'-Diaminobenzididine Tetrahydrochloride) is used as a chromogen. Specifically, the endogenous peroxides are blocked for 30 minutes, the avidin-biotin complex reagent is added and then the tissues are incubated in DAB for a total of 15 minutes.
20 Finally, the tissues are counterstained with hematoxylin to assess cell and tissue morphology.

The slides are mounted in Aquamount, and the tissues are examined visually under a light microscope. Tissue that is positive for increased Prox-1 protein expression as compared to healthy colon tissue, or other cancer tissues, indicate
25 colorectal cancer and/or premalignant lesions.

While this prospective example provide one means of detecting colon cancer, other means will be obvious to those with skill in the art. Various options for detecting Prox-1 expression, and, therefore screen for colon cancer, include, among others, ELISA-based techniques and Western blotting techniques.

EXAMPLE 12

EXPRESSION PATTERN OF PROX-1 IN NORMAL COLONIC EPITHELIUM

Studies were conducted to compare Prox-1 expression in normal
 5 colonic epithelium. In normal colonic mucosa, all Prox-1 expressing cells were
 positive for the intestinal epithelial transcription factor CDX2. There was no overlap
 with the expression of MUC2, expressed by the goblet cells; however, a subset of
 Prox-1 positive cells also expressed the pan-neuroendocrine marker chromogranin A.
 Also observed was weaker but significant Prox-1 expression in the bottom of the
 10 crypts below the cell proliferation zone identified by staining for the Ki67 antigen.

Colonic epithelium is composed of the slowly dividing stem cells
 located in the bottom of the crypt, the cell proliferation zone with transient amplifying
 cells, which give rise to the three main colonic epithelial cell types, and terminally
 differentiated cells, located in the upper part of the crypts. The location of Prox-1
 15 positive cells at the base of the crypts, therefore, corresponded to the position of the
 intestinal stem cells. (Bach, S. P., Renahan, A. G. & Potten, C. S., *Carcinogenesis* 21,
 469-76 (2000); Potten, C. S., Kellett, M., Roberts, S. A., Rew, D. A. & Wilson, G. D.,
Gut 33, 71-8 (1992)) A similar staining pattern was observed in the murine
 descending colon, whereas the duodenal epithelium was negative for Prox-1.
 20 Expression of p21^{CIP1/WAF1} marks the differentiated compartment of colonic crypts
 independently of the cell type (Doglioni, C. et al., *J Pathol* 179, 248-53 (1996)).
 Accordingly, studies were conducted regarding the expression of Prox-1 in relation to
 p21^{CIP1/WAF1}. All Prox-1 positive cells located at the bottom of the crypts were
 negative for p21^{CIP1/WAF1}; however, most of the rare Prox-1 positive cells present in
 25 the upper parts of the crypts were also negative for p21^{CIP1/WAF1}, demonstrating a
 mutually exclusive relation between Prox-1 expression and terminal differentiation.
 p21(CIP1)/(WAF1) (CDKN1) sequences are published and disclosed as Genbank
 Accession Numbers NM_078467 and NM_000389. These variants (1) and (2) encode
 the same protein.

30 Based on the data implicating Prospero/Prox-1 in cell fate
 determination in other cell types, and on its expression pattern in colonic epithelial
 cells it is contemplated that Prox-1 may be involved in the regulation of the

neuroendocrine cell fate as well as the stem cell phenotype. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that PROX-1 is overexpressed in intestinal neoplasms from $Apc^{min/+}$ mice and that its expression is regulated by TCF/ β -catenin pathway in vitro (see Examples 13 and 14). This hypothesis is also in agreement with previous results showing that targeted inactivation of Tcf712 gene encoding TCF-4 leads to the depletion of intestinal stem cell compartment and loss of neuroendocrine lineage (Korinek, V. et al., *Nat Genet* 19, 379-83 (1998)).

EXAMPLE 13

PROX-1 IS OVEREXPRESSED IN INTESTINAL NEOPLASMS FROM $Apc^{min/+}$ MICE, BUT NOT FROM $Ltpb4^{-/-}$ DEFICIENT MICE

Studies were also conducted to assess Prox-1 expression in $Apc^{min/+}$ mice. A truncating germline mutation in the *Apc* gene together with somatic inactivation of the remaining wild type allele, lead to abnormal β -catenin/TCF signaling in intestinal epithelial cells of $Apc^{min/+}$ mice and development of multiple intestinal polyps (Luongo, C., Moser, A. R., Gledhill, S. & Dove, W. F., *Cancer Res* 54, 5947-52 (1994); Su, L. K. et al., *Science* 256, 668-70 (1992)). High levels of Prox-1 in intestinal neoplasms of $Apc^{min/+}$ mice were observed. Prox-1 mRNA and protein were present in tumor cells with high cytoplasmic and nuclear β -catenin levels, but not in the differentiating cells of the neighboring normal glands with membrane localization of β -catenin.

Mutation in genes regulating TGF β signaling pathway, such as TGFRII and SMAD4 occur in human colorectal cancer, and targeted inactivation of TGF- β 1 binding protein LTBP-4 leads to colon cancer in mice (White, R. L., *Cell* 92, 591-2 (1998); Sterner-Kock, A. et al., *Genes Dev.* 16, 2264-73 (2002)). Studies were conducted to assess Prox-1 expression in $Ltpb4^{-/-}$ mice. In contrast to the results from $Apc^{min/+}$, accumulation of Prox-1 in the colonic adenocarcinomas from $Ltpb4^{-/-}$ mice, which generally preserve normal distribution of β -catenin, was not observed. These results strongly suggest that Prox-1 is a target of APC/ β -catenin/TCF pathway in vivo. Tumors from $Ltpb4^{-/-}$ mice had strongly increased number of lymphatic vessels, positive both for Prox-1 and LYVE-1.

EXAMPLE 14

PROX-1 EXPRESSION IS REGULATED BY β -CATENIN/TCF PATHWAY AND DNA METHYLATION

Further studies were conducted using SW480R cell line as an in vitro
 5 model to investigate the role of Prox-1 in colorectal carcinoma. Suppression of Prox-1
 expression using two different siRNAs (SEQ ID NOS: 4, 5, 6, and 7) did not affect
 the activity of a β -catenin/TCF-responsive reporter, the nuclear localization of β -
 catenin, or the cellular content of active, non-phosphorylated β -catenin, confirming
 that Prox-1 is not acting upstream of this pathway. In contrast, suppression of β -
 10 catenin using two independent siRNAs resulted in almost complete disappearance of
 Prox-1 mRNA and protein. In line with this finding, suppression of Prox-1 was also
 observed in SW480R cells transfected with dominant negative mutant of TCF4, which
 disrupts β -catenin/TCF mediated transcription (Morin PJ, et al., *Science* 1997 Mar
 21;275(5307):1787-90). However, overexpression of p21^{CIP1/WAF1}, shown to induce
 15 cell differentiation in colorectal carcinoma cells (van de Wetering, M. et al., *Cell* 111,
 241-50 (2002)), did not modify Prox-1 levels. Taken together, these data show that
 Prox-1 lies downstream of β -catenin/TCF4 and upstream of p21^{CIP1/WAF1}.

Also observed was increased expression of several known β -
 catenin/TCF-4 target genes, such as CD44, ENC1 and ID2 in the absence of Prox-1
 20 (Table II, (Fujita *et al.*, 2001; Rockman *et al.*, 2001; Wielenga *et al.*, 1999)), while
 others such as p21^{CIP1/WAF1}, annexin A1, and OB-cadherin were induced upon
 suppression of either β -catenin or Prox-1. These results underline the complexity of
 the regulatory cascade initiated by β -catenin/TCF in CRC cells and suggest that
 concerted regulation by Prox-1 and other β -catenin/TCF targets is necessary for
 25 neoplastic growth.

Studies were also conducted to compare the activation of β -
 catenin/TCF signaling pathway in SW480R and SW480A cells. The SW480R cells
 had slightly more active β -catenin and displayed a two-fold increase in the activation
 of the TCF-responsive promoter TopFLASH; however, both cell lines clearly
 30 displayed nuclear localization of β -catenin as previously reported (Palmer, H. G. et
 al., *J Cell Biol* 154, 369-87 (2001)). These observations, together with the fact that
 abnormal β -catenin/TCF pathway signaling is a feature of the majority of colorectal

cancer cell lines, suggest that β -catenin/TCF activation is necessary but not sufficient for the induction of Prox-1 expression in colorectal cancer.

DNA methylation is frequently abnormal in colorectal cancer, and it was reported recently that Prox-1 expression is suppressed in human hematological cell lines due to hypermethylation of CpG islands in intron 1 of Prox-1 (Nagai, H. et al., *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 38, 13-21 (2003)). Treatment of SW480A cells with the inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine did not result in the increase of Prox-1 mRNA, while there was increase in the expression of TIMP3. In contrast, 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine almost completely suppressed Prox-1 expression in SW480R cells, suggesting that, at least in this cell type, the regulation of Prox-1 by DNA methylation is opposite to the one observed in leukemic cells.

Our finding that DNA demethylation decreases Prox-1 mRNA levels suggests the existence of a putative suppressor of Prox-1 transcription, whose expression becomes relieved upon treatment with 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine. Since 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine is used for the treatment of human cancers, our data also suggest that Prox-1 could be used as marker to identify the colorectal tumors which would respond favorably to this drug. Such screening of patients/tumors is intended as an aspect of the invention. The role of DNA methylation in the growth of intestinal neoplasms was previously demonstrated in mice heterozygous or hypomorphic for DNA methyltransferase 1, a major enzyme involved in the methylation of DNA. These mice do not develop intestinal adenomas when crossed with $Apc^{min/+}$ mice. In contrast, they develop lymphomas, demonstrating cell type specific effects of decreased DNA methylation for cancerous growth (Gaudet, F. et al., *Science* 300, 489-92 (2003), Eads, C. A. et al., *Cancer Res* 62, 1296-9 (2002)).

EXAMPLE 15

PROX-1 SUPPRESSION AND OVEREXPRESSION IN COLORECTAL CANCER

To characterize the effects of Prox-1 suppression and overexpression in colorectal cancer, stable colorectal cancer cell line clones inducibly expressing Prox-1 or Prox-1 targeting siRNAs are employed. Cells are implanted into laboratory animals, such as nu/nu mice, and tumor growth is studied in control mice and mice treated with doxycycline. As an alternative approach, Prox-1 or Prox-1 siRNA

expressing lentiviruses are employed to provide long-term expression in colorectal cancer cell lines in vitro and in vivo.

To inducibly suppress and overexpress Prox-1 or Prox-1 siRNAs, Prox-1 cDNA was subcloned in pTetOS vector (Sarao and Dumont, Transgenics Res., 1998), where it is placed under the control of doxycycline regulated promoter. Prox-1 siRNAs were subcloned in pTer vector (van der Wetering et al., Embo Reports, 2003). Colorectal carcinoma cells stably expressing ITA activator may be transfected with Prox-1/TetOS or Prox-1 siRNS/pTer vectors. Clones may be selected in the presence of blasticidine and G480 and further tested for the expression of Prox-1 by immunostaining or Prox-1 siRNA by suppression of co-transfected Prox-1 in the presence of doxycycline. For production of Prox-1 lentiviruses, Prox-1 cDNA was subcloned into FUIresGFPW (Lois et al., Science, 2002). For production of Prox-1 siRNA lentiviruses, Prox-1 siRNAs 1 and 2 were subcloned into lentiviral vector pLL3.7 (Rubinson et al., Nat Genet., 2003).

Sequences of the DNA oligos used in the cloning of pLL3.7-Prox-1:

sense:

TGGTCATCTGCAAGCTGGATTTC AAGAGAATCCAGCTTGCAG
ATGACCTTTTC (SEQ ID NO 47).

antisense:

TCGAGAAAAAGGTCATCTGCAAGCTGGATTCTCTGAAATCCAGCTTGC
AGTGACCA (SEQ ID NO 48).

pLL3.7 PROX1-2: sense:

TGAGCCAGTTTGATATGGATTTC AAGAGAATCCATATCAAACCTGGCTCTTT
TTTC (SEQ ID NO 49).

antisense:

TCGAGAAAAAGAGCCAGTTTGATATGGATTCTCTTGAAAT
CCATATCAAACCTGCTCA (SEQ ID NO 50).

Inducible Prox-1 targeting short hairpin RNA ("shRNA") expression may also be achieved via CRE recombinase activated induction system whereby an

inactivating stuffer DNA sequence surrounded by modified loxP sites is removed from an shRNA expression cassette by the CRE recombinase activity, thus activating the shRNA expression. Alternatively a similar system may be used to inactivate shRNA expression upon introduction of CRE recombinase. Tiscornia et al PNAS 2004, and Coumoul et al NAR 2004) described these systems.

shRNA or "short hairpin RNA" is a short sequence of RNA which makes a tight hairpin turn and can be used to silence gene expression. This small hairpin RNA was first used in a lentiviral vector. (Abbas-Terki T. et al., *Hum. Gene Ther.* 13(18):2197-201 (2002)). shRNA generates siRNA in cells (An DS et al., *Hum. Gene Ther.* 14(12):1207-12 (2003)).

To study the effects of Prox-1 overexpression *in vivo*, transgenic mice overexpressing Prox-1 under the control of intestinal-specific promoter, such as villin, Cyp1A or FABPi are created using standard techniques. The proliferation and differentiation status of intestinal epithelial cells is studied by staining of intestinal tissues for PCNA, Ki67, CDKN1A, mucins, lysozyme, chromogranin A and carboxipeptidases II and IV. The crossing of Prox-1 transgenic animals with Apc^{min/+} mice permits determination of whether Prox-1 overexpression influences the number and size of intestinal polyps in this mouse model of colorectal cancer.

Specifically, for *in vivo* studies of Prox-1 in intestinal differentiation, Prox-1 cDNA was subcloned in p12.4Vill plasmid, which places it under the control of 12.4 kb mouse villin promoter (Madison et al., *J.Biol.Chem.*2002, genomic contig NT_039170). The construct may be used for the production of villin-Prox-1 transgenic mice, which will overexpress Prox-1 at the sites of villin expression, *i.e.* intestinal epithelial cells. Also contemplated is subcloning Prox-1 cDNA into the vector z/AP (Lobe et al., *Dev. Biol.*, 1999), to be able conditionally express Prox-1 in any given tissue. In this approach Prox-1 cDNA is placed between the loxP sites, and it is not expressed until Cre recombinase is present in the same cell. Excision of loxP sites places the transgene under the control of chicken β -actin promoter. To achieve intestinal specific overexpression of Prox-1 the transgenic animals containing z/AP-Prox-1 expression cassettes in their genomes may be crossed with villin-Cre mice (Madison et al., *J.Biol.Chem.*2002). The latter approach may be preferable to the villin-PROX1 overexpression because of potentially higher expression levels of the

- transgene. Also contemplated in cloning Prox-1 cDNA under the control of rat Fabp1 promoter (Rottman and Gordon, J. Biol. Chem., 1993, genomic contig NW_047627) or Cyp1A promoter (Sansom et al., Genes Dev., 2004, genomic contig NT_039474). The latter promoter has an advantage of being inducible upon administration of β -naphthoflavone. All of these transgenic mice are contemplated as aspects of the invention.

EXAMPLE 16

DOMINANT NEGATIVE MUTANTS OF PROX-1

- Further contemplated herein are dominant negative mutants of Prox-1.
- Specifically, a Prox-1 mutant protein lacking the transactivation domains or DNA binding domains may act in a dominant negative manner. Experiments to investigate this hypothesis may be conducted by producing a truncated form of Prox-1 lacking the last 60 amino acids or the first 575 amino acids. Disruption of the DNA binding domain entails truncation of the protein to exclude amino acids 572-634 of SEQ ID NO. 3, based on homology to Prospero (*Drosophila*). Disruption of the transactivation domain entails the deletion of amino acids 635-737. These proteins may then be tested for their ability to repress the induction of Prox-1 target genes upon co-transfection with the wt Prox-1. If such an effect is observed, the construct can be used for the generation of transgenic animals with the purpose of suppression of Prox-1 effects in vivo, or for the anti- Prox-1 therapies in colorectal cancer.

The foregoing examples are intended to be illustrative of the invention and not intended to limit the claims which define the invention. All patent, journal, and other literature cited herein is incorporated herein by reference in the entirety.

- While the invention is described specifically with respect to Prox-1, there are other genes described in tables herein that are differentially expressed. All materials and methods described herein are applicable to the genes described in the tables.

Claims:

1. A method of screening colon tissue for a pathological condition, said method comprising:

measuring Prox-1 expression in a biological sample that comprises
5 colon tissue from a mammalian subject, wherein elevated Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue correlates with a pathological phenotype.
2. A method according to claim 1, comprising comparing Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue to Prox-1 expression in healthy colon tissue, wherein
10 increased Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue from the mammalian subject correlates with a pathological phenotype.
- 3.. A method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising a step, prior to said measuring step, of obtaining the biological sample comprising colon
15 tissue from a mammalian subject.
4. The method according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the pathological condition is colon cancer, and wherein increased Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue is indicative of a cancerous or precancerous condition.
20
5. The method according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the measuring comprises measuring Prox-1 protein in the biological sample.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the measuring comprises
25 contacting the colon tissue with a Prox-1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the measuring comprises measuring Prox-1 mRNA in the colon tissue.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the measuring comprises *in situ* hybridization to measure Prox-1 mRNA in the colon sample.
- 5 9. The method of claim 7, wherein the measuring comprises steps of isolating mRNA from the colon tissue and measuring Prox-1 mRNA in the isolated mRNA.
- 10 10. The method according to any one of claims 1-9, wherein the measuring comprises quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to quantify Prox-1 mRNA in the colon tissue relative to Prox-1 mRNA in healthy colon tissue.
- 15 11. A method according to any one of claims 1-10, further comprising measuring expression of at least one gene selected from the group consisting of CD44, Enc1, and ID2 in the colon tissue, wherein elevated Prox-1 expression and elevated expression of the at least one gene in the colon tissue correlate with a pathological phenotype.
- 20 12. A method according to any one of claims 1-11, further comprising measuring activation of β -catenin/TCF pathway in the colon tissue, wherein activation of the β -catenin/TCF pathway and elevated Prox-1 expression in the colon tissue correlate with a pathological phenotype.
- 25 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein activation of the β -catenin/TCF pathway is measured by at least one indicator in the colon tissue selected from the group consisting of: mutations in an APC gene; mutations in a β -catenin gene; and nuclear localization of β -catenin.

14. The method according to any one of claims 1-13, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.

15. A method according to claim 14, further comprising a step of administering to a human subject identified as having a pathological condition characterized by increased Prox-1 expression in colon tissue a composition comprising a Prox-1 inhibitor.

16. Use of a molecule that suppresses expression or activity of Prox-1 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of colorectal cancer.

17. A method of inhibiting the growth of colorectal cancer cells in a mammalian subject comprising the step of:

administering to the subject a composition comprising a molecule that suppresses expression or activity of Prox-1, thereby inhibiting the growth of colon carcinoma cells.

18. A method or use according to claim 16 or 17, wherein the molecule suppresses Prox-1 expression.

20

19. A method or use according to any one of claims 16-18, comprising a step of identifying a mammalian subject with a colon cancer characterized by increased Prox-1 expression, wherein the composition is administered after the identifying step.

25

20. A method or use according to any one of claims 16-19, wherein the cancer is selected from a colorectal adenoma and a colorectal carcinoma.

21. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-20,
wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent,
adjuvant, or carrier medium.
- 5 22. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21,
wherein the molecule comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits Prox-1
expression.
23. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21,
10 wherein the molecule comprises micro-RNA that inhibits Prox-1 expression.
24. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21,
wherein the molecule comprises short interfering RNA (siRNA) that inhibits Prox-1
expression.
- 15 25. The method or use of claim 24, wherein the siRNA comprises
at least one nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 4, 5, 6, and 7.
26. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21,
20 wherein the molecule comprises a zinc finger protein that inhibits Prox-1 expression.
27. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21,
wherein the molecule comprises a dominant negative form of Prox-1 protein, or an
expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence encoding the dominant negative
25 Prox-1 protein.
28. The method or use of claim 27, wherein the dominant negative
form of Prox-1 protein has a disrupted DNA binding domain.

29. The method or use of claim 27, wherein the dominant negative form of Prox-1 protein has a disrupted transactivation domain.

5 30. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21, wherein the molecule comprises short hairpin RNA (shRNA) that inhibits Prox-1 expression.

10 31. The method according to any one of claims 17-30, wherein the composition is administered in an amount effective to suppress Prox-1 expression and increase Notch 1 signaling.

15 32. The use according to any one of claims 16-30, wherein the molecule is present in the composition in an amount effective to suppress Prox-1 expression and increase Notch-1 signaling.

33. The method according to any one of claims 17-31, wherein the composition is administered in and amount effective to increase 15-PDGH activity or decrease prostaglandin D2 synthase activity.

20

34. The method according to any one of claims 17-31, further comprising administering to the subject an inhibitor of the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway.

25 35. The use according to any one of claims 16-30, wherein the medicament further includes an inhibitor of the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway.

36. The method or use of claim 34 or 35, wherein the inhibitor of the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway is dominant negative form of TCF-4.

37. The method or use of claim 34 or 35, wherein the inhibitor of the β -catenin/TCF signaling pathway targets TCF-4, β -catenin, or c-myc.

38. The method according to any one of claims 17-31, further comprising administering to the subject a COX-2 inhibitor.

39. The use according to any one of claims 16-30, wherein the medicament further includes a COX-2 inhibitor.

40. The method or use of claim 38 or 39, wherein the COX-2 inhibitor is a non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug.

41. The method according to any one of claims 17-31, further comprising administering to the subject a Notch signaling pathway agonist.

42. The use according to any one of claims 16-30, wherein the medicament further includes a Notch signaling pathway antagonist.

43. The method or use according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the Notch signaling pathway agonist is a Notch ligand.

44. The method or use of claim 43, wherein the Notch ligand is Jagged1, Jagged2, Delta1, Delta3, Delta4, or Serrate.

45. The method or use of claim 41 or 42, wherein the Notch signaling pathway agonists are Notch targets Hey1, Hey2, or Hes1.

46. A method of inhibiting Prox-1 function in a mammalian subject
5 having a disease characterized by Prox-1 overexpression in cells, comprising the step of administering to said mammalian subject a composition, said composition comprising a compound effective to inhibit Prox-1 function in cells.

47. Use of an inhibitor of Prox-1 function in mammalian cells for
10 the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting Prox-1 function.

48. A method of screening for a Prox-1 modulator, comprising steps of:
contacting a test molecule with Prox-1 protein, or a nucleic acid
15 comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes Prox-1 protein, under conditions which permit the interaction of the test molecule with the Prox-1 protein or nucleic acid;

and measuring interaction between the test molecule and Prox-1 protein or nucleic acid, wherein a test molecule that binds the Prox-1 protein or
20 nucleic acid is identified as a Prox-1 modulator.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the test molecule comprises a protein, a carbohydrate, a lipid, or a nucleic acid.

50. The method of claim 48, wherein the test molecule comprises a
25 member of a chemical library.

51. The method of any one of claims 48-50, comprising measuring the binding between the test molecule and the DNA binding domain of Prox-1.

52. A method of screening for modulators of binding between a DNA and Prox-1 protein comprising steps of:

- a) contacting a DNA with a Prox-1 protein in the presence and in the absence of a putative modulator compound;
- b) detecting binding between the DNA and the Prox-1 protein in the presence and absence of the putative modulator compound; and
- c) identifying a modulator compound based on a decrease or increase in binding between the DNA and the Prox-1 protein in the presence of the putative modulator compound, as compared to binding in the absence of the putative modulator compound.

53. A method of screening for modulators of binding between a DNA and Prox-1 protein comprising steps of:

- a) contacting a DNA with a Prox-1 protein in the presence and in the absence of a putative modulator compound;
- b) detecting binding between the DNA and the Prox-1 protein in the presence and absence of the putative modulator compound; and
- c) identifying a modulator compound based on a decrease or increase in differentiation in the presence of the putative modulator compound, as compared to differentiation in the absence of the putative modulator compound.

54. A method according to any one of claims 48-53, further comprising steps of:

- contacting a cell from a colorectal cancer or colorectal cancer cell line with the Prox-1 modulator; and
- selecting a Prox-1 modulator that inhibits growth of the cell.

55. A method according to claim 54, further comprising:

formulating a composition comprising the selected Prox-1 modulator
and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

administering the composition to a mammalian subject having a
5 colorectal cancer; and

monitoring the mammalian subject for growth, metastasis, shrinkage,
or disappearance of the colorectal cancer.

56. A small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule that comprises a
10 sense region and an antisense region, wherein said antisense region comprises
sequence complementary to a nucleotide sequence encoding Prox-1 set forth as SEQ
ID NO: 2, or a fragment thereof, and wherein the sense region comprises sequence
complementary to the antisense region, or a fragment thereof.

57. The siRNA molecule of claim 56, wherein said siRNA
15 molecule comprises two nucleic acid fragments, wherein one fragment comprises the
sense region and the second fragment comprises the antisense region.

58. The siRNA molecule of claim 57, wherein said sense region
20 comprises a 3'-terminal overhang relative to the antisense region.

59. The siRNA molecule of claim 57 or 58, wherein the antisense
region comprises a 3'-terminal overhang relative to the sense region.

60. The siRNA molecule of claim 59, wherein said 3'-terminal
25 overhangs each comprise 1-5 nucleotides.

61. The siRNA molecule of claim 59, wherein said antisense region
3'-terminal nucleotide overhang is complementary to RNA encoding Prox-1.

62. The siRNA molecule according to any one of claims 56-61, wherein said complementary sequences are 18-100 nucleotides in length.

5 63. The siRNA molecule according to any one of claims 56-61, wherein said complementary sequences are 18-30 nucleotides in length.

64. The siRNA molecule according to any one of claims 56-61, wherein said complementary sequences are 21-23 nucleotides in length.

10

65. The siRNA molecule according to any one of claims 56-61, wherein said antisense region comprises sequence complementary to sequence having any of SEQ ID NOs. 4 and 6.

15 66. The siRNA molecule according to any one of claims 56-61, wherein said antisense region comprises sequence having any of SEQ ID NOs. 5 and 7.

20 67. The use of an siRNA molecule according to any one of claims 56-66 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of colorectal cancer.

68. The use according to claim 16, wherein the molecule comprises a compound comprising a nucleic acid 8 to 50 nucleotides in length, wherein said compound specifically hybridizes with a polynucleotide encoding Prox-1, or
25 hybridizes to the complement of the polynucleotide, and inhibits the expression of Prox-1 when introduced into a cell that expresses Prox-1.

69. The use of claim 68, wherein the compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

70. The use of claim 69, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide has
5 a sequence complementary to a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 1.

71. The use of claim 70, wherein the fragment of SEQ ID NO: 1 comprises a promoter or other control region, an exon, an intron, or an exon-intron boundary.

10

72. The use of claim 70, wherein the fragment of SEQ ID NO: 1 comprises an exon-intron splice junction.

73. The use of claim 70, wherein the fragment of SEQ ID NO: 1
15 comprises a region within 50-200 bases of an exon-intron splice junction.

74. The method or use according to any one of claims 16-21, wherein the molecule comprises an inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases, thereby inhibiting Prox-1 expression.

20

75. The method or use according to claim 74, wherein the inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases is 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine.

76. The method according to any one of claims 22-31, further
25 comprising administering to the subject an inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases.

77. The use according to any one of claims 22-30, wherein the medicament further includes an inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases.

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78. The method or use of claim 76 or 77, wherein the inhibitor of DNA methyltransferases is 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine.

5

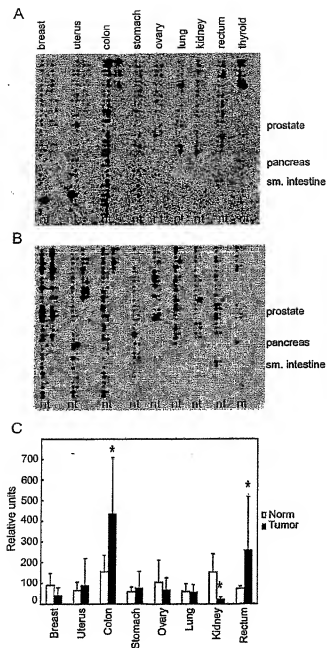


Fig. 1

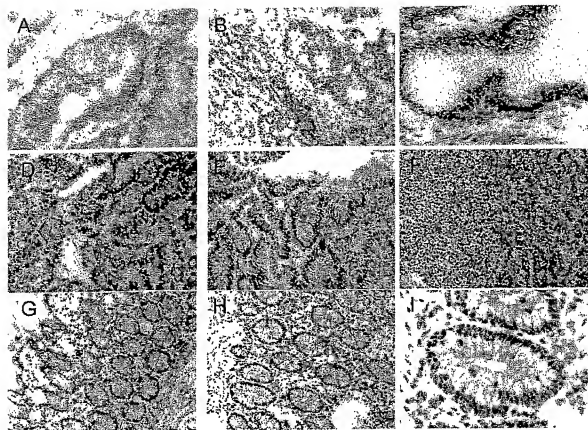


Fig. 2

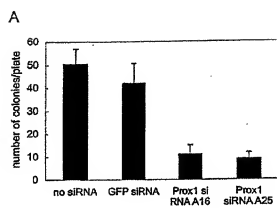


Fig.3

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Phe Phe Ala Lys Ala Arg Ala Thr Phe Phe Ser Ala Met Asn Pro Gln
 35 40 45

Gly Ser Glu Gln Asp Val Glu Tyr Ser Val Val Gln His Ala Asp Gly
 50 55 60

Glu Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Leu Lys Arg Ala Asn Ser Tyr
 65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Ala Met Met Pro Phe Pro Gly Ala Thr Ile Ile Ser Gln Leu
 85 90 95

Leu Lys Asn Asn Met Asn Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Glu Pro Ser Phe Gln
 100 105 110

Ala Ser Gly Leu Ser Ser Thr Gly Ser Glu Val His Gln Glu Asp Ile
 115 120 125

Cys Ser Asn Ser Ser Arg Asp Ser Pro Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Pro Phe
 130 135 140

Gly Arg Pro Thr Met Ser Gln Phe Asp Met Asp Arg Leu Cys Asp Glu

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145 150 39467A.txt.txt 155 160

His Leu Arg Ala Lys Arg Ala Arg Val Glu Asn Ile Ile Arg Gly Met
165 170 175

Ser His Ser Pro Ser Val Ala Leu Arg Gly Asn Glu Asn Glu Arg Glu
180 185 190

Met Ala Pro Gln Ser Val Ser Pro Arg Glu Ser Tyr Arg Glu Asn Lys
195 200 205

Arg Lys Gln Lys Leu Pro Gln Gln Gln Gln Ser Phe Gln Gln Leu
210 215 220

Val Ser Ala Arg Lys Glu Gln Lys Arg Glu Glu Arg Arg Gln Leu Lys
225 230 235 240

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Phe Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Asp Ser Thr Asp Ser Glu Asn Asp Glu Asp Gly
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275 280 285

Gln Asp Ser Val Gly Arg Ser Asp Asn Glu Met Cys Glu Leu Asp Pro
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Gly Gln Phe Ile Asp Arg Ala Arg Ala Leu Ile Arg Glu Gln Glu Met
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Ala Glu Asn Lys Pro Lys Arg Glu Gly Asn Asn Lys Glu Arg Asp His
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Lys Gln Glu Leu Asn Thr Ala Met Ser Gln Val Val Asp Thr Val Val
355 360 365

Lys Val Phe Ser Ala Lys Pro Ser Arg Gln Val Pro Gln Val Phe Pro
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Ile Pro Asn Pro Leu Asp Thr Phe Gly Asn Val Gln Met Ala Ser Ser

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Leu Arg Glu Phe Phe Asn Ala Ile Ile Ala Gly Lys Asp Val Asp Pro

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Ser Trp Lys Lys Ala Ile Tyr Lys Val Ile Cys Lys Leu Asp Ser Glu
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Val Pro Glu Ile Phe Lys Ser Pro Asn Cys Leu Gln Glu Leu Leu His
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 35 40 45
 Lys Gly Asn Pro Glu Glu Glu Asp Val Asp Thr Ser Gln Val Leu Tyr
 50 55 60
 Glu Trp Glu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gln Ser Phe Thr Gln Glu Gln Val Ala
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 100 105 110
 Gln Phe Asp Ala Ala His Pro Thr Asn Val Gln Arg Leu Ala Glu Pro
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 180 185 190

Gln Met Val Ser Ala Ile Val Arg Thr Met Gln Asn Thr Asn Asp Val
 195 200 205

Glu Thr Ala Arg Cys Thr Ala Gly Thr Leu His Asn Leu Ser His His
 210 215 220

Arg Glu Gly Leu Leu Ala Ile Phe Lys Ser Gly Gly Ile Pro Ala Leu
 225 230 235 240

Val Lys Met Leu Gly Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Val Leu Phe Tyr Ala Ile
 245 250 255

Thr Thr Leu His Asn Leu Leu Leu His Gln Glu Gly Ala Lys Met Ala
 260 265 270

Val Arg Leu Ala Gly Gly Leu Gln Lys Met Val Ala Leu Leu Asn Lys
 275 280 285

Thr Asn Val Lys Phe Leu Ala Ile Thr Thr Asp Cys Leu Gln Ile Leu
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Ala Tyr Gly Asn Gln Glu Ser Lys Leu Ile Ile Leu Ala Ser Gly Gly
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Pro Gln Ala Leu Val Asn Ile Met Arg Thr Tyr Thr Tyr Glu Lys Leu
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Leu Trp Thr Thr Ser Arg Val Leu Lys Val Leu Ser Val Cys Ser Ser
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Leu Arg Asn Leu Ser Asp Ala Ala Thr Lys Gln Glu Gly Met Glu Gly
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Leu Leu Gly Thr Leu Val Gln Leu Leu Gly Ser Asp Asp Ile Asn Val
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39467A.txt.txt

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 Lys Asn Lys Met Met Val Cys Gln Val Gly Gly Ile Glu Ala Leu Val
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 450 455 460
 Ile Cys Ala Leu Arg His Leu Thr Ser Arg His Gln Glu Ala Glu Met
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 Ala Gln Asn Ala Val Arg Leu His Tyr Gly Leu Pro Val Val Val Lys
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 Leu Leu His Pro Pro Ser His Trp Pro Leu Ile Lys Ala Thr Val Gly
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 Glu Gln Gly Ala Ile Pro Arg Leu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Arg Ala His
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 Asn Ile Gln Arg Val Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Cys Glu Leu Ala Gln Asp
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 Thr Glu Leu Leu His Ser Arg Asn Glu Gly Val Ala Thr Tyr Ala Ala
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 Ala Val Leu Phe Arg Met Ser Glu Asp Lys Pro Gln Asp Tyr Lys Lys
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 Arg Leu Ser Val Glu Leu Thr Ser Ser Leu Phe Arg Thr Glu Pro Met
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Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Asp Ala Leu Gly Met Asp Pro Met Met Glu
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His Glu Met Gly Gly His His Pro Gly Ala Asp Tyr Pro Val Asp Gly
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 50 55 60
 Pro Ser Pro Ser Arg Asn Tyr Gly Asp Gly Thr Pro Tyr Asp His Met
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Ser Arg Asp Leu Gly Ser His Asp Asn Leu Ser Pro Pro Phe Val
 85 90 95
 Asn Ser Arg Ile Gln Ser Lys Thr Glu Arg Gly Ser Tyr Ser Ser Tyr
 100 105 110
 Gly Arg Glu Ser Asn Leu Gln Gly Cys His Gln Gln Ser Leu Leu Gly
 115 120 125
 Gly Asp Met Asp Met Gly Asn Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Pro Thr Lys Pro
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 Gly Ser Gln Tyr Tyr Gln Tyr Ser Ser Asn Asn Pro Arg Arg Arg Pro
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 Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Val Tyr Ala Pro Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala
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 Asp Tyr Asn Arg Asp Ser Pro Gly Tyr Pro Ser Ser Lys Pro Ala Thr
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 Ser Thr Phe Pro Ser Ser Phe Phe Met Gln Asp Gly His His Ser Ser
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 Asp Pro Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Met Asn Gln Pro Gly Tyr Ala Gly
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 Met Leu Gly Asn Ser Ser His Ile Pro Gln Ser Ser Ser Tyr Cys Ser
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 Leu His Pro His Glu Arg Leu Ser Tyr Pro Ser His Ser Ser Ala Asp
 260 265 270
 Ile Asn Ser Ser Leu Pro Pro Met Ser Thr Phe His Arg Ser Gly Thr
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39467A.txt.txt

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325 330 335

Thr Asn Asn Ser Phe Ser Ser Asn Pro Ser Thr Pro Val Gly Ser Pro
340 345 350

Pro Ser Leu Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Val Trp Ser Arg Asn Gly Gly Gln
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Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Asn Tyr Gln Gly Pro Leu His Ser Leu Gln Ser
370 375 380

Arg Ile Glu Asp Arg Leu Glu Arg Leu Asp Asp Ala Ile His Val Leu
385 390 395 400

Arg Asn His Ala Val Gly Pro Ser Thr Ala Met Pro Gly Gly His Gly
405 410 415

Asp Met His Gly Ile Ile Gly Pro Ser His Asn Gly Ala Met Gly Gly
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Leu Gly Ser Gly Tyr Gly Thr Gly Leu Leu Ser Ala Asn Arg His Ser
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Ser Ala Thr Ser Pro Asp Leu Asn Pro Pro Gln Asp Pro Tyr Arg Gly
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Met Pro Pro Gly Leu Gln Gly Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Glu
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Ile Lys Ser Asp Asp Glu Gly Asp Glu Asn Leu Gln Asp Thr Lys Ser
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Ser Glu Asp Lys Lys Leu Asp Asp Asp Lys Lys Asp Ile Lys Ser Ile
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Thr Ser Asn Asn Asp Asp Glu Asp Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Lys Ala Glu
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Gln Ala Val Ala Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Glu Gln Gln Val Arg Glu Arg
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39467A.txt.txt
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<400> 15

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Asn Gly Gly Lys Cys Glu Ala Ala Asn Gly Thr Glu Ala Cys Val Cys
 35 40 45

Gly Gly Ala Phe Val Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Asp Pro Asn Pro Cys Leu
 50 55 60

Ser Thr Pro Cys Lys Asn Ala Gly Thr Cys His Val Val Asp Arg Arg
 65 70 75 80

Gly Val Ala Asp Tyr Ala Cys Ser Cys Ala Leu Gly Phe Ser Gly Pro
 85 90 95

Leu Cys Leu Thr Pro Leu Asp Asn Ala Cys Leu Thr Asn Pro Cys Arg
 100 105 110

Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Asp Leu Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Tyr Lys Cys Arg
 115 120 125

Cys Pro Pro Gly Trp Ser Gly Lys Ser Cys Gln Gln Ala Asp Pro Cys
 130 135 140

Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Gln Cys Leu Pro Phe Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160

Ser Tyr Ile Cys His Cys Pro Pro Ser Phe His Gly Pro Thr Cys Arg
 165 170 175

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39467A.txt.txt

Gln Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Gly Gln Lys Pro Gly Leu Cys Arg His Gly
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Gly Thr Cys His Asn Glu Val Gly Ser Tyr Arg Cys Val Cys Arg Ala
 195 200 205

Thr His Thr Gly Pro Asn Cys Glu Arg Pro Tyr Val Pro Cys Ser Pro
 210 215 220

Ser Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Pro Thr Gly Asp Val Thr
 225 230 235 240

His Glu Cys Ala Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Asn Cys Glu Glu
 245 250 255

Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Pro Gly Asn Asn Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Ala Cys
 260 265 270

Val Asp Gly Val Asn Thr Tyr Asn Cys Arg Cys Pro Pro Glu Trp Thr
 275 280 285

Gly Gln Tyr Cys Thr Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Gln Leu Met Pro Asn
 290 295 300

Ala Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys His Asn Thr His Gly Gly Tyr Asn
 305 310 315 320

Cys Val Cys Val Asn Gly Trp Thr Gly Glu Asp Cys Ser Glu Asn Ile
 325 330 335

Asp Asp Cys Ala Ser Ala Ala Cys Phe His Gly Ala Thr Cys His Asp
 340 345 350

Arg Val Ala Ser Phe Tyr Cys Glu Cys Pro His Gly Arg Thr Gly Leu
 355 360 365

Leu Cys His Leu Asn Asp Ala Cys Ile Ser Asn Pro Cys Asn Glu Gly
 370 375 380

Ser Asn Cys Asp Thr Asn Pro Val Asn Gly Lys Ala Ile Cys Thr Cys
 385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ala Cys Ser Gln Asp Val Asp Glu Cys
 405 410 415

Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Pro Cys Glu His Ala Gly Lys Cys Ile Asn Thr
 420 425 430

Leu Gly Ser Phe Glu Cys Gln Cys Leu Gln Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Arg
 435 440 445

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39467A.txt.txt

Cys Glu Ile Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Val Ser Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Asp
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Ala Thr Cys Leu Asp Gln Ile Gly Glu Phe Gln Cys Ile Cys Met Pro
465 470 475 480

Gly Tyr Glu Gly Val His Cys Glu Val Asn Thr Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser
485 490 495

Ser Pro Cys Leu His Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Asp Lys Ile Asn Glu Phe
500 505 510

Gln Cys Glu Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly His Leu Cys Gln Tyr Asp
515 520 525

Val Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Thr Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Lys Cys Leu
530 535 540

Asp Gly Pro Asn Thr Tyr Thr Cys Val Cys Thr Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly
545 550 555 560

Thr His Cys Glu Val Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Asp Pro Asp Pro Cys His
565 570 575

Tyr Gly Ser Cys Lys Asp Gly Val Ala Thr Phe Thr Cys Leu Cys Arg
580 585 590

Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly His His Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Ser
595 600 605

Ser Gln Pro Cys Arg His Gly Gly Thr Cys Gln Asp Arg Asp Asn Ala
610 615 620

Tyr Leu Cys Phe Cys Leu Lys Gly Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Cys Glu Ile
625 630 635 640

Asn Leu Asp Asp Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Asp Ser Gly Thr Cys Leu
645 650 655

Asp Lys Ile Asp Gly Tyr Glu Cys Ala Cys Glu Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly
660 665 670

Ser Met Cys Asn Ile Asn Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly Asn Pro Cys His
675 680 685

Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Glu Asp Gly Ile Asn Gly Phe Thr Cys Arg Cys
690 695 700

Pro Glu Gly Tyr His Asp Pro Thr Cys Leu Ser Glu Val Asn Glu Cys
705 710 715 720

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39467A.txt.txt

Asn Ser Asn Pro Cys Val His Gly Ala Cys Arg Asp Ser Leu Asn Gly
 725 730 735

Tyr Lys Cys Asp Cys Asp Pro Gly Trp Ser Gly Thr Asn Cys Asp Ile
 740 745 750

Asn Asn Asn Glu Cys Glu Ser Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys
 755 760 765

Lys Asp Met Thr Ser Gly Tyr Val Cys Thr Cys Arg Glu Gly Phe Ser
 770 775

Gly Pro Asn Cys Gln Thr Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys
 785 790 795

Leu Asn Gln Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Asp Val Ala Gly Tyr Lys Cys Asn
 805 810

Cys Leu Leu Pro Tyr Thr Gly Ala Thr Cys Glu Val Val Leu Ala Pro
 820 825 830

Cys Ala Pro Ser Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Gly Glu Cys Arg Gln Ser Glu
 835 840 845

Asp Tyr Glu Ser Phe Ser Cys Val Cys Pro Thr Gly Trp Gln Ala Gly
 850 855 860

Gln Thr Cys Glu Val Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Val Leu Ser Pro Cys Arg
 865 870 875 880

His Gly Ala Ser Cys Gln Asn Thr His Gly Gly Tyr Arg Cys His Cys
 885 890 895

Gln Ala Gly Tyr Ser Gly Arg Asn Cys Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Asp Cys
 900 905 910

Arg Pro Asn Pro Cys His Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Thr Asp Gly Ile Asn
 915 920 925

Thr Ala Phe Cys Asp Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Arg Gly Thr Phe Cys Glu
 930 935 940

Glu Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Ala Ser Asp Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Ala Asn
 945 950 955 960

Cys Thr Asp Cys Val Asp Ser Tyr Thr Cys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Phe
 965 970 975

Ser Gly Ile His Cys Glu Asn Asn Thr Pro Asp Cys Thr Glu Ser Ser
 980 985 990

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39467A.txt.txt

Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gly Ile Asn Ser Phe Thr Cys
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Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Ser Tyr Cys Gln His Asp Val
 1010 1015 1020

Asn Glu Cys Asp Ser Gln Pro Cys Leu His Gly Gly Thr Cys Gln
 1025 1030 1035

Asp Gly Cys Gly Ser Tyr Arg Cys Thr Cys Pro Gln Gly Tyr Thr
 1040 1045 1050

Gly Pro Asn Cys Gln Asn Leu Val His Trp Cys Asp Ser Ser Pro
 1055 1060 1065

Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Cys Trp Gln Thr His Thr Gln Tyr Arg
 1070 1075 1080

Cys Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Thr Gly Leu Tyr Cys Asp Val Pro
 1085 1090 1095

Ser Val Ser Cys Glu Val Ala Ala Gln Arg Gln Gly Val Asp Val
 1100 1105 1110

Ala Arg Leu Cys Gln His Gly Gly Leu Cys Val Asp Ala Gly Asn
 1115 1120 1125

Thr His His Cys Arg Cys Gln Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Tyr Cys
 1130 1135 1140

Glu Asp Leu Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Pro Ser Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly
 1145 1150 1155

Ala Thr Cys Thr Asp Tyr Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ser Cys Lys Cys Val
 1160 1165 1170

Ala Gly Tyr His Gly Val Asn Cys Ser Glu Glu Ile Asp Glu Cys
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Leu Ser His Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu Asp Leu Pro
 1190 1195 1200

Asn Thr Tyr Lys Cys Ser Cys Pro Arg Gly Thr Gln Gly Val His
 1205 1210 1215

Cys Glu Ile Asn Val Asp Asp Cys Asn Pro Pro Val Asp Pro Val
 1220 1225 1230

Ser Arg Ser Pro Lys Cys Phe Asn Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gln
 1235 1240 1245

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39467A.txt.txt

Val Gly Gly Tyr Ser Cys Thr Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Val Gly Glu
1250 1255 1260

Arg Cys Glu Gly Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Asp
1265 1270 1275

Ala Arg Gly Thr Gln Asn Cys Val Gln Arg Val Asn Asp Phe His
1280 1285 1290

Cys Glu Cys Arg Ala Gly His Thr Gly Arg Arg Cys Glu Ser Val
1295 1300 1305

Ile Asn Gly Cys Lys Gly Lys Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys
1310 1315 1320

Ala Val Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala Arg Gly Phe Ile Cys Lys Cys Pro
1325 1330 1335

Ala Gly Phe Glu Gly Ala Thr Cys Glu Asn Asp Ala Arg Thr Cys
1340 1345 1350

Gly Ser Leu Arg Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Ser Gly Pro
1355 1360 1365

Arg Ser Pro Thr Cys Leu Cys Leu Gly Pro Phe Thr Gly Pro Glu
1370 1375 1380

Cys Gln Phe Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Gly Gly Asn Pro Cys
1385 1390 1395

Tyr Asn Gln Gly Thr Cys Glu Pro Thr Ser Glu Ser Pro Phe Tyr
1400 1405 1410

Arg Cys Leu Cys Pro Ala Lys Phe Asn Gly Leu Leu Cys His Ile
1415 1420 1425

Leu Asp Tyr Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Asp Ile Pro Pro
1430 1435 1440

Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Ala Cys Glu Leu Pro Glu Cys Gln Glu Asp
1445 1450 1455

Ala Gly Asn Lys Val Cys Ser Leu Gln Cys Asn Asn His Ala Cys
1460 1465 1470

Gly Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser Leu Asn Phe Asn Asp Pro Trp
1475 1480 1485

Lys Asn Cys Thr Gln Ser Leu Gln Cys Trp Lys Tyr Phe Ser Asp
1490 1495 1500

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39467A.txt.txt

Gly His Cys Asp Ser Gln Cys Asn Ser Ala Gly Cys Leu Phe Asp
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Gly Phe Asp Cys Gln Arg Ala Glu Gly Gln Cys Asn Pro Leu Tyr
 1520 1525 1530

Asp Gln Tyr Cys Lys Asp His Phe Ser Asp Gly His Cys Asp Gln
 1535 1540 1545

Gly Cys Asn Ser Ala Glu Cys Glu Trp Asp Gly Leu Asp Cys Ala
 1550 1555 1560

Glu His Val Pro Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Gly Thr Leu Val Val Val
 1565 1570 1575

Val Leu Met Pro Pro Glu Gln Leu Arg Asn Ser Ser Phe His Phe
 1580 1585 1590

Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser Arg Val Leu His Thr Asn Val Val Phe Lys
 1595 1600 1605

Arg Asp Ala His Gly Gln Gln Met Ile Phe Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Arg
 1610 1615 1620

Glu Glu Glu Leu Arg Lys His Pro Ile Lys Arg Ala Ala Glu Gly
 1625 1630 1635

Trp Ala Ala Pro Asp Ala Leu Leu Gly Gln Val Lys Ala Ser Leu
 1640 1645 1650

Leu Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Arg Arg Arg Arg Glu Leu Asp
 1655 1660 1665

Pro Met Asp Val Arg Gly Ser Ile Val Tyr Leu Glu Ile Asp Asn
 1670 1675 1680

Arg Gln Cys Val Gln Ala Ser Ser Gln Cys Phe Gln Ser Ala Thr
 1685 1690 1695

Asp Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Ser Leu
 1700 1705 1710

Asn Ile Pro Tyr Lys Ile Glu Ala Val Gln Ser Glu Thr Val Glu
 1715 1720 1725

Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Gln Leu His Phe Met Tyr Val Ala Ala Ala
 1730 1735 1740

Ala Phe Val Leu Leu Phe Phe Val Gly Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser
 1745 1750 1755

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39467A.txt.txt

Arg Lys Arg Arg Arg Gln His Gly Gln Leu Trp Phe Pro Glu Gly
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 Phe Lys Val Ser Glu Ala Ser Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Glu Pro Leu
 1775 1780 1785
 Gly Glu Asp Ser Val Gly Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Asp
 1790 1795 1800
 Gly Ala Leu Met Asp Asp Asn Gln Asn Glu Trp Gly Asp Glu Asp
 1805 1810 1815
 Leu Glu Thr Lys Lys Phe Arg Phe Glu Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pro
 1820 1825 1830
 Asp Leu Asp Asp Gln Thr Asp His Arg Gln Trp Thr Gln Gln His
 1835 1840 1845
 Leu Asp Ala Ala Asp Leu Arg Met Ser Ala Met Ala Pro Thr Pro
 1850 1855 1860
 Pro Gln Gly Glu Val Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Val Asn Val Arg
 1865 1870 1875
 Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu Met Ile Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly
 1880 1885 1890
 Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Pro
 1895 1900 1905
 Ala Val Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu His Asn
 1910 1915 1920
 Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg
 1925 1930 1935
 Tyr Ser Arg Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Ala Ser Ala
 1940 1945 1950
 Asp Ala Asn Ile Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Thr Pro Leu His Ala
 1955 1960 1965
 Ala Val Ser Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg
 1970 1975 1980
 Asn Arg Ala Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met His Asp Gly Thr Thr
 1985 1990 1995
 Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Leu Glu
 2000 2005 2010

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39467A.txt.txt

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 Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp
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 Ala Ala Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Lys Asp Met Gln
 2045 2050 2055
 Asn Asn Arg Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly
 2060 2065 2070
 Ser Tyr Glu Thr Ala Lys Val Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg
 2075 2080 2085
 Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Ile Ala Gln
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 Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn
 2105 2110 2115
 Leu Val Arg Ser Pro Gln Leu His Gly Ala Pro Leu Gly Gly Thr
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 Ser Leu Lys Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Arg Lys Pro Ser
 2150 2155 2160
 Ser Lys Gly Leu Ala Cys Gly Ser Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Leu Lys
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 Ala Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Gly Cys Leu Leu Asp
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 Ser Ser Gly Met Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His
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 Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp Val Ala Ser Pro Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser Pro
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 Phe Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Leu Asn His Leu Pro Gly Met
 2225 2230 2235
 Pro Asp Thr His Leu Gly Ile Gly His Leu Asn Val Ala Ala Lys
 2240 2245 2250
 Pro Glu Met Ala Ala Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Leu Ala Phe Glu
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39467A.txt.txt

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 Val Gly Gly Ser Thr Ser Leu Asn Gly Gln Cys Glu Trp Leu Ser
 2300 2305 2310
 Arg Leu Gln Ser Gly Met Val Pro Asn Gln Tyr Asn Pro Leu Arg
 2315 2320 2325
 Gly Ser Val Ala Pro Gly Pro Leu Ser Thr Gln Ala Pro Ser Leu
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 Gln His Gly Met Val Gly Pro Leu His Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser
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 Ala Leu Ser Gln Met Met Ser Tyr Gln Gly Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg
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 His Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly His Leu Gly Arg Ser
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 Pro Ser Ser Leu Ala Val His Thr Ile Leu Pro Gln Glu Ser Pro
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 Ala Ala Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser
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 Pro Val Asp Asn Thr Pro Ser His Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Glu His
 2495 2500 2505
 Pro Phe Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser
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39467A.txt.txt

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Ala Phe Lys
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<400> 17

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 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Cys Lys Cys Pro Glu Gly Phe Leu Gly Glu Tyr Cys Gln His
 50 55 60

Arg Asp Pro Cys Glu Lys Asn Arg Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val
 65 70 75 80

Ala Gln Ala Met Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Cys Arg Cys Ala Ser Gly Phe
 85 90 95

Thr Gly Glu Asp Cys Gln Tyr Ser Thr Ser His Pro Cys Phe Val Ser
 100 105 110

Arg Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys His Met Leu Ser Arg Asp Thr
 115 120 125

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 165 170 175

Gln Lys Cys Glu Thr Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Ile Pro Gly His Cys
 180 185 190

Gln His Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu Asn Leu Pro Gly Ser Tyr Gln Cys Gln
 195 200 205

Cys Pro Gln Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Tyr Cys Asp Ser Leu Tyr Val Pro
 210 215 220

Cys Ala Pro Ser Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Gln Thr Gly

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Ser Cys Gln Cys Ala Pro Pro Phe Ser Gly Ser Arg Cys Glu Leu
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Tyr Thr Ala Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Ala Thr Cys Leu Ser Gln
1415 1420 1425

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Asn Ser His Ala Cys Gln Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser Leu Thr
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Cys Leu Phe Asp Asn Phe Glu Cys Gln Gly Asn Ser Lys Thr Cys
1490 1495 1500

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Ile Val Val Leu Met Pro Pro Glu Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp Ala Arg

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Ile Lys	Arg Asp Ser	Gln Gly	Glu Leu Met Val	Tyr Pro Tyr Tyr
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Gly Glu	Lys Ser Ala Ala	Met	Lys Lys Gln Arg	Met Thr Arg Arg
1595		1600		1605
Ser Leu	Pro Gly Glu Gln	Glu	Gln Glu Val Ala	Gly Ser Lys Val
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Phe Leu	Glu Ile Asp Asn	Arg	Gln Cys Val Gln	Asp Ser Asp His
1625		1630		1635
Cys Phe	Lys Asn Thr Asp	Ala	Ala Ala Ala Leu	Leu Ala Ser His
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Ala Ile	Gln Gly Thr Leu	Ser	Tyr Pro Leu Val	Ser Val Val Ser
1655		1660		1665
Glu Ser	Leu Thr Pro Glu	Arg	Thr Gln Leu Leu	Tyr Leu Leu Ala
1670		1675		1680
Val Ala	Val Val Ile Ile	Leu	Phe Ile Ile Leu	Leu Gly Val Ile
1685		1690		1695
Met Ala	Lys Arg Lys Arg	Lys	His Gly Ser Leu	Trp Leu Pro Glu
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Gly Phe	Thr Leu Arg Arg	Asp	Ala Ser Asn His	Lys Arg Arg Glu
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Pro Val	Gly Gln Asp Ala	Val	Gly Leu Lys Asn	Leu Ser Val Gln
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Val Ser	Glu Ala Asn Leu	Ile	Gly Thr Gly Thr	Ser Glu His Trp
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Val Asp	Asp Glu Gly Pro	Gln	Pro Lys Lys Val	Lys Ala Glu Asp
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Glu Ala	Leu Leu Ser Glu	Glu	Asp Asp Pro Ile	Asp Arg Arg Pro
1775		1780		1785
Trp Thr	Gln Gln His Leu	Glu	Ala Ala Asp Ile	Arg Arg Thr Pro
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1865	1870	1875	
Met Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala	Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ala	Asp Ala Ala	
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Lys Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly	Ala Asp Ala Asn Ala	Gln Asp Asn	
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1985	1990	1995	
Asn Gly Ala Asn Arg Asp Met	Gln Asp Asn Lys Glu	Glu Thr Pro	
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Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu	Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ala	Ala Lys Ile	
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2225 2230 2235

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2240 2245 2250

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Ser Ile Ala Gln Pro Ala Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Gln Ser Thr Cys

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Pro Gln Gln Asp Gly Gln Val Ala Gln Thr Ile Leu Pro Ala Tyr
2360      2365      2370
His Pro Phe Pro Ala Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser
2375      2380
Gln His Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Ala Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser
2390      2395      2400
His Ser Gly His Leu Gln Gly Glu His Pro Tyr Leu Thr Pro Ser
2405      2410      2415
Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser Ala
2420      2425
Ser Asp Trp Ser Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly Gly Ala
2435      2440      2445
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cgggtgtcag tggaggaccc ctgtcactca ggccctgtg ctggccgtgg tgctgcccag      360
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Ala Val Cys Phe His Gly Ala Thr Cys His Asp Arg Val Ala Ser Phe
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Tyr Cys Ala Cys Pro Met Gly Lys Thr Gly Leu Leu Cys His Leu Asp
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Asn Pro Val Asn Gly Arg Ala Ile Cys Thr Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Thr
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Gly Gly Ala Cys Asp Gln Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Ile Gly Ala Asn
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Pro Cys Glu His Leu Gly Arg Cys Val Asn Thr Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu
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Cys Gln Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Thr Asp Val
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Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Gly Pro Cys Arg Asn Gln Ala Thr Cys Leu Asp
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Arg Ile Gly Gln Phe Thr Cys Ile Cys Met Ala Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr
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Gly Gly Val Cys Lys Asp Arg Val Asn Gly Phe Ser Cys Thr Cys Pro
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Ser Thr Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Ala Lys Cys Val Asp Gln Pro Asp Gly
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Tyr Glu Cys Arg Cys Ala Glu Gly Phe Glu Gly Thr Leu Cys Asp Arg
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Asn Val Asp Asp Cys Ser Pro Asp Pro Cys His His Gly Arg Cys Val
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His Gly Gly Lys Cys Leu Asp Leu Val Asp Lys Tyr Leu Cys Arg Cys
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Pro Ser Gly Thr Thr Gly Val Asn Cys Glu Val Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys
610 615 620

Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Thr Phe Gly Val Cys Arg Asp Gly Ile Asn Arg
625 630 635 640

Tyr Asp Cys Val Cys Gln Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Pro Leu Cys Asn Val
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Glu Ile Asn Glu Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Gly Glu Gly Gly Ser Cys
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Val Asp Gly Glu Asn Gly Phe Arg Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Ser Leu
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Pro Pro Leu Cys Leu Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala His Glu Pro Cys
690 695 700

Ser His Gly Ile Cys Tyr Asp Ala Pro Gly Gly Phe Arg Cys Val Cys
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Glu Pro Gly Trp Ser Gly Pro Arg Cys Ser Gln Ser Leu Ala Arg Asp
725 730 735

Ala Cys Glu Ser Gln Pro Cys Arg Ala Gly Gly Thr Cys Ser Ser Asp
740 745 750

Gly Met Gly Phe His Cys Thr Cys Pro Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Arg Gln
755 760 765

Cys Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Cys Thr Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu His Gly Gly
770 775 780

Arg Cys Glu Ser Ala Pro Gly Gln Leu Pro Val Cys Ser Cys Pro Gln
785 790 795 800

Gly Trp Gln Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Gln Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly
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Pro Ala Pro Cys Gly Pro His Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Leu Ala Gly Ser
820 825 830

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 865 870 875 880

Gly Pro Arg Cys Ala Arg Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys
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Gly Pro Gly Thr Cys Thr Asp His Val Ala Ser Phe Thr Cys Thr Cys
 900 905 910

Pro Pro Gly Tyr Gly Gly Phe His Cys Glu Gln Asp Leu Pro Asp Cys
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Ser Pro Ser Ser Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gly Val Asn
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Ser Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Arg Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ala His Cys Gln
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His Glu Ala Asp Pro Cys Leu Ser Arg Pro Cys Leu His Gly Gly Val
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Cys Ser Ala Ala His Pro Gly Phe Arg Cys Thr Cys Leu Glu Ser Phe
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Cys Pro Pro Gly Trp Ser Gly Arg Leu Cys Asp Ile Arg Ser Leu
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 1130 1135 1140
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 Cys His Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Thr Val Leu Ser
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1880 1885 1890

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1895 1900 1905

Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Val Glu
1910 1915 1920

Glu Leu Ile Ala Ser His Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Glu Leu
1925 1930 1935

Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Glu
1940 1945 1950

Ala Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Lys Asp Met Gln
1955 1960 1965

Asp Ser Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly
1970 1975 1980

Ser Tyr Glu Ala Ala Lys Leu Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg
1985 1990 1995

Glu Ile Thr Asp His Leu Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Val Ala Gln
2000 2005 2010

Glu Arg Leu His Gln Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Gln Pro Ser
2015 2020 2025

Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Pro Gly Pro His Gly Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu
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Cys Pro Pro Gly Ala Phe Leu Pro Gly Leu Lys Ala Ala Gln Ser
2045 2050 2055

Gly Ser Lys Lys Ser Arg Arg Pro Pro Gly Lys Ala Gly Leu Gly
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Pro Gln Gly Pro Arg Gly Arg Gly Lys Lys Leu Thr Leu Ala Cys
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Pro Gly Pro Leu Ala Asp Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Ser Pro Val Asp
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Ser Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Pro Phe Gly Gly Pro Pro Ala Ser Pro
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Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Gln Gly
35 40 45

Thr Cys Gln Cys Ala Pro Gly Phe Leu Gly Glu Thr Cys Gln Phe Pro
50 55 60

Asp Pro Cys Gln Asn Ala Gln Leu Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Gln
65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Pro Ser Pro Leu
85 90 95

Thr Pro Ser Phe Leu Cys Thr Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Glu Arg
100 105 110

Cys Gln Ala Lys Leu Glu Asp Pro Cys Pro Pro Ser Phe Cys Ser Lys
115 120 125

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39467A.txt.txt

Arg Gly Arg Cys His Ile Gln Ala Ser Gly Arg Pro Gln Cys Ser Cys
130 135 140
Met Pro Gly Trp Thr Gly Glu Gln Cys Gln Leu Arg Asp Phe Cys Ser
145 150 155 160
Ala Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Val Cys Leu Ala Thr Tyr Pro Gln
165 170 175
Ile Gln Cys His Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Glu Gly His Ala Cys Glu Arg
180 185 190
Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Phe Gln Asp Pro Gly Pro Cys Pro Lys Gly Thr
195 200 205
Ser Cys His Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Phe Gln Cys Leu Cys Pro Val Gly
210 215 220
Gln Glu Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Leu Arg Ala Gly Pro Cys Pro Pro Arg
225 230 235 240
Gly Cys Ser Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Gln Leu Met Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser
245 250 255
Thr Phe His Leu Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Ile Gly Pro Gly Cys
260 265 270
Glu Val Asn Pro Asp Asn Cys Val Ser His Gln Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly
275 280 285
Thr Cys Gln Asp Gly Leu Asp Thr Tyr Thr Cys Leu Cys Pro Glu Thr
290 295 300
Trp Thr Gly Trp Asp Cys Ser Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Glu Ala Gln
305 310 315 320
Gly Pro Pro His Cys Arg Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Gln Asn Ser Ala Gly
325 330 335
Ser Phe His Cys Val Cys Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Gly Thr Ser Cys Glu
340 345 350
Glu Asn Leu Asp Asp Cys Ile Ala Ala Thr Cys Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr
355 360 365
Cys Ile Asp Arg Val Gly Ser Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Arg
370 375 380
Thr Gly Leu Leu Cys His Leu Glu Asp Met Cys Leu Ser Gln Pro Cys
385 390 395 400

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39467A.txt.txt

His Gly Asp Ala Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Pro Leu Thr Gly Ser Thr Leu
405 410 415

Cys Leu Cys Gln Pro Gly Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys His Gln Asp Leu
420 425 430

Asp Glu Cys Leu Met Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Pro Cys Glu His Gly
435 440 445

Gly Ser Cys Leu Asn Thr Pro Gly Ser Phe Asn Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro
450 455 460

Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Cys Glu Ala Asp His Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser
465 470 475 480

Gln Pro Cys His Pro Gly Ser Thr Cys Leu Asp Leu Leu Ala Thr Phe
485 490 495

His Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Leu Glu Gly Gln Leu Cys Glu Val Glu
500 505 510

Thr Asn Glu Cys Ala Ser Ala Pro Cys Leu Asn His Ala Asp Cys His
515 520 525

Asp Leu Leu Asn Gly Phe Gln Cys Ile Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Ser Gly
530 535 540

Thr Arg Cys Glu Glu Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Arg Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala
545 550 555 560

Asn Gly Gly Gln Cys Gln Asp Gln Pro Gly Ala Phe His Cys Lys Cys
565 570 575

Leu Pro Gly Phe Glu Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Thr Glu Val Asp Glu Cys
580 585 590

Leu Ser Asp Pro Cys Pro Val Gly Ala Ser Cys Leu Asp Leu Pro Gly
595 600 605

Ala Phe Phe Cys Leu Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Leu Cys Glu
610 615 620

Val Pro Leu Cys Ala Pro Asn Leu Cys Gln Pro Lys Gln Ile Cys Lys
625 630 635 640

Asp Gln Lys Asp Lys Ala Asn Cys Leu Cys Pro Asp Gly Ser Pro Gly
645 650 655

Cys Ala Pro Pro Glu Asp Asn Cys Thr Cys His His Gly His Cys Gln
660 665 670

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39467A.txt.txt

Arg Ser Ser Cys Val Cys Asp Val Gly Trp Thr Gly Pro Glu Cys Glu
675 680 685

Ala Glu Leu Gly Gly Cys Ile Ser Ala Pro Cys Ala His Gly Gly Thr
690 695 700

Cys Tyr Pro Gln Pro Ser Gly Tyr Asn Cys Thr Cys Pro Thr Gly Tyr
705 710 715 720

Thr Gly Pro Thr Cys Ser Glu Glu Met Thr Ala Cys His Ser Gly Pro
725 730 735

Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Asn Pro Ser Pro Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Cys
740 745 750

Thr Cys Pro Ser His Thr Gly Pro Gln Cys Gln Thr Ser Thr Asp
755 760 765

Tyr Cys Val Ser Ala Pro Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Asn Arg
770 775 780

Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Ala Met Gly Phe Gln Gly Pro Arg
785 790 795 800

Cys Glu Gly Lys Leu Arg Pro Ser Cys Ala Asp Ser Pro Cys Arg Asn
805 810 815

Arg Ala Thr Cys Gln Asp Ser Pro Gln Gly Pro Arg Cys Leu Cys Pro
820 825 830

Thr Gly Tyr Thr Gly Gly Ser Cys Gln Thr Leu Met Asp Leu Cys Ala
835 840 845

Gln Lys Pro Cys Pro Arg Asn Ser His Cys Leu Gln Thr Gly Pro Ser
850 855 860

Phe His Cys Leu Cys Leu Gln Gly Trp Thr Gly Pro Leu Cys Asn Leu
865 870 875 880

Pro Leu Ser Ser Cys Gln Lys Ala Ala Leu Ser Gln Gly Ile Asp Val
885 890 895

Ser Ser Leu Cys His Asn Gly Gly Leu Cys Val Asp Ser Gly Pro Ser
900 905 910

Tyr Phe Cys His Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gln Gly Ser Leu Cys Gln Asp
915 920 925

His Val Asn Pro Cys Glu Ser Arg Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Ala Thr Cys
930 935 940

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39467A.txt.txt

Met Ala Gln Pro Ser Gly Tyr Leu Cys Gln Cys Ala Pro Gly Tyr Asp
 945 950 955 960

Gly Gln Asn Cys Ser Lys Glu Leu Asp Ala Cys Gln Ser Gln Pro Cys
 965 970 975

His Asn His Gly Thr Cys Thr Pro Lys Pro Gly Gly Phe His Cys Ala
 980 985 990

Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Val Gly Leu Arg Cys Glu Gly Asp Val Asp Glu
 995 1000 1005

Cys Leu Asp Gln Pro Cys His Pro Thr Gly Thr Ala Ala Cys His
 1010 1015 1020

Ser Leu Ala Asn Ala Phe Tyr Cys Gln Cys Leu Pro Gly His Thr
 1025 1030

Gly Gln Trp Cys Glu Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Cys His Ser Gln Pro
 1040 1045 1050

Cys Phe His Gly Gly Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr Ala Gly Ser Pro Leu
 1055 1060

Gly Phe Ile Cys His Cys Pro Lys Gly Phe Glu Gly Pro Thr Cys
 1070 1075 1080

Ser His Arg Ala Pro Ser Cys Gly Phe His His Cys His His Gly
 1085 1090 1095

Gly Leu Cys Leu Pro Ser Pro Lys Pro Gly Phe Pro Pro Arg Cys
 1100 1105 1110

Ala Cys Leu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Gly Pro Asp Cys Leu Thr Pro Pro
 1115 1120 1125

Ala Pro Lys Gly Cys Gly Pro Pro Ser Pro Cys Leu Tyr Asn Gly
 1130 1135 1140

Ser Cys Ser Glu Thr Thr Gly Leu Gly Gly Pro Gly Phe Arg Cys
 1145 1150 1155

Ser Cys Pro His Ser Ser Pro Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Lys Pro Gly
 1160 1165 1170

Ala Lys Gly Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser Gly Asp Gly Ala Cys Asp Ala
 1175 1180 1185

Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Asn Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser
 1190 1195 1200

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39467A.txt.txt

Leu Gly Val Pro Asp Pro Trp Lys Gly Cys Pro Ser His Ser Arg
1205 1210 1215

Cys Trp Leu Leu Phe Arg Asp Gly Gln Cys His Pro Gln Cys Asp
1220 1225 1230

Ser Glu Glu Cys Leu Phe Asp Gly Tyr Asp Cys Glu Thr Pro Pro
1235 1240 1245

Ala Cys Thr Pro Ala Tyr Asp Gln Tyr Cys His Asp His Phe His
1250 1255 1260

Asn Gly His Cys Glu Lys Gly Cys Asn Thr Ala Glu Cys Gly Trp
1265 1270 1275

Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Arg Pro Glu Asp Gly Asp Pro Glu Trp Gly
1280 1285 1290

Pro Ser Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Val Leu Ser Pro Pro Ala Leu Asp
1295 1300 1305

Gln Gln Leu Phe Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Leu Ser Leu Thr Leu Arg
1310 1315 1320

Val Gly Leu Trp Val Arg Lys Asp Arg Asp Gly Arg Asp Met Val
1325 1330 1335

Tyr Pro Tyr Pro Gly Ala Arg Ala Glu Glu Lys Leu Gly Gly Thr
1340 1345 1350

Arg Asp Pro Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Ala Ala Pro Gln Thr Gln Pro
1355 1360 1365

Leu Gly Lys Glu Thr Asp Ser Leu Ser Ala Gly Phe Val Val Val
1370 1375 1380

Met Gly Val Asp Leu Ser Arg Cys Gly Pro Asp His Pro Ala Ser
1385 1390 1395

Arg Cys Pro Trp Asp Pro Gly Leu Leu Leu Arg Phe Leu Ala Ala
1400 1405 1410

Met Ala Ala Val Gly Ala Leu Glu Pro Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Leu
1415 1420 1425

Leu Ala Val His Pro His Ala Gly Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala Asn Gln
1430 1435 1440

Leu Pro Trp Pro Val Leu Cys Ser Pro Val Ala Gly Val Ile Leu
1445 1450 1455

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39467A.txt.txt

Leu Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu Ile Arg Arg Arg
 1460 1465 1470
 Arg Arg Glu His Gly Ala Leu Trp Leu Pro Pro Gly Phe Thr Arg
 1475 1480 1485
 Arg Pro Arg Thr Gln Ser Ala Pro His Arg Arg Arg Pro Pro Leu
 1490 1495 1500
 Gly Glu Asp Ser Ile Gly Leu Lys Ala Leu Lys Pro Lys Ala Glu
 1505 1510 1515
 Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Val Val Met Cys Ser Gly Pro Glu Glu Gly
 1520 1525 1530
 Glu Glu Val Gly Gln Ala Glu Glu Thr Gly Pro Pro Ser Thr Cys
 1535 1540 1545
 Gln Leu Trp Ser Leu Ser Gly Gly Cys Gly Ala Leu Pro Gln Ala
 1550 1555 1560
 Ala Met Leu Thr Pro Pro Gln Glu Ser Glu Met Glu Ala Pro Asp
 1565 1570 1575
 Leu Asp Thr Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Val Thr Pro Leu Met Ser Ala
 1580 1585 1590
 Val Cys Cys Gly Glu Val Gln Ser Gly Thr Phe Gln Gly Ala Trp
 1595 1600 1605
 Leu Gly Cys Pro Glu Pro Trp Glu Pro Leu Leu Asp Gly Gly Ala
 1610 1615 1620
 Cys Pro Gln Ala His Thr Val Gly Thr Gly Glu Thr Pro Leu His
 1625 1630 1635
 Leu Ala Ala Arg Phe Ser Arg Pro Thr Ala Ala Arg Arg Leu Leu
 1640 1645 1650
 Glu Ala Gly Ala Asn Pro Asn Gln Pro Asp Arg Ala Gly Arg Thr
 1655 1660 1665
 Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Val Cys Gln
 1670 1675 1680
 Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Arg Gln Thr Ala Val Asp Ala Arg Thr Glu
 1685 1690 1695
 Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu
 1700 1705 1710

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39467A.txt.txt

Asp Leu Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Ala Ala Gln Ala Asp Val Gly Ala
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 Arg Asp Lys Trp Gly Lys Thr Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val
 1730 1735 1740
 Asn Asn Ala Arg Ala Ala Arg Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Gly Ala Asp
 1745 1750 1755
 Lys Asp Ala Gln Asp Asn Arg Glu Gln Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala
 1760 1765 1770
 Ala Arg Glu Gly Ala Val Glu Val Ala Gln Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu
 1775 1780 1785
 Gly Ala Ala Arg Glu Leu Arg Asp Gln Ala Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala
 1790 1795 1800
 Asp Val Ala His Gln Arg Asn His Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu
 1805 1810 1815
 Glu Gly Ala Gly Pro Pro Glu Ala Arg His Lys Ala Thr Pro Gly
 1820 1825 1830
 Arg Glu Ala Gly Pro Phe Pro Arg Ala Arg Thr Val Ser Val Ser
 1835 1840 1845
 Val Pro Pro His Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Pro Arg Cys Arg Thr Leu
 1850 1855 1860
 Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Pro Arg Gly Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gln Ala
 1865 1870 1875
 Arg Thr Trp Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr
 1880 1885 1890
 Ser His Cys Arg Ser Leu Ser Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Pro
 1895 1900 1905
 Thr Pro Arg Gly Arg Arg Phe Ser Ala Gly Met Arg Gly Pro Arg
 1910 1915 1920
 Pro Asn Pro Ala Ile Met Arg Gly Arg Tyr Gly Val Ala Ala Gly
 1925 1930 1935
 Arg Gly Gly Arg Val Ser Thr Asp Asp Trp Pro Cys Asp Trp Val
 1940 1945 1950
 Ala Leu Gly Ala Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Asn Ile Pro Ile Pro Pro
 1955 1960 1965

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39467A.txt.txt

Pro Cys Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Arg Gly Ser Pro Gln Leu Asp
 1970 1975 1980

Cys Gly Pro Pro Ala Leu Gln Glu Met Pro Ile Asn Gln Gly Gly
 1985 1990 1995

Glu Gly Lys Lys
 2000

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actgcattta	gggagtattc	taataagcta	gttgaaatac	tgaaccataa	5340
aagatcactg	tttagatttg	ccatagagta	cactgcctgc	cttaagttag	5400

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 35 40 45

Leu Gln Asn Gly Asn Cys Cys Gly Gly Ala Arg Asn Pro Gly Asp Arg
 50 55 60

Lys Cys Thr Arg Asp Glu Cys Asp Thr Tyr Phe Lys Val Cys Leu Lys
 65 70 75 80

Glu Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr Ala Gly Gly Pro Cys Ser Phe Gly Ser
 85 90 95

Gly Ser Thr Pro Val Ile Gly Gly Asn Thr Phe Asn Leu Lys Ala Ser
 100 105 110

Arg Gly Asn Asp Arg Asn Arg Ile Val Leu Pro Phe Ser Phe Ala Trp
 115 120 125

Pro Arg Ser Tyr Thr Leu Leu Val Glu Ala Trp Asp Ser Ser Asn Asp
 130 135 140

Thr Val Gln Pro Asp Ser Ile Ile Glu Lys Ala Ser His Ser Gly Met

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145 150 39467A.txt.txt 155 160
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 165 170 175
 Ala His Phe Glu Tyr Gln Ile Arg Val Thr Cys Asp Asp Tyr Tyr Tyr
 180 185 190
 Gly Phe Gly Cys Asn Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp Phe Phe Gly
 195 200 205
 His Tyr Ala Cys Asp Gln Asn Gly Asn Lys Thr Cys Met Glu Gly Trp
 210 215 220
 Met Gly Pro Glu Cys Asn Arg Ala Ile Cys Arg Gln Gly Cys Ser Pro
 225 230 235
 Lys His Gly Ser Cys Lys Leu Pro Gly Asp Cys Arg Cys Gln Tyr Gly
 245 250 255
 Trp Gln Gly Leu Tyr Cys Asp Lys Cys Ile Pro His Pro Gly Cys Val
 260 265 270
 His Gly Ile Cys Asn Glu Pro Trp Gln Cys Leu Cys Glu Thr Asn Trp
 275 280 285
 Gly Gly Gln Leu Cys Asp Lys Asp Leu Asn Tyr Cys Gly Thr His Gln
 290 295 300
 Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ser Asn Thr Gly Pro Asp Lys Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Cys Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Tyr Ser Gly Pro Asn Cys Glu Ile Ala
 325 330 335
 Glu His Ala Cys Leu Ser Asp Pro Cys His Asn Arg Gly Ser Cys Lys
 340 345 350
 Glu Thr Ser Leu Gly Phe Glu Cys Glu Cys Ser Pro Gly Trp Thr Gly
 355 360 365
 Pro Thr Cys Ser Thr Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Ser Pro Asn Asn Cys Ser
 370 375 380
 His Gly Gly Thr Cys Gln Asp Leu Val Asn Gly Phe Lys Cys Val Cys
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Pro Gln Trp Thr Gly Lys Thr Cys Gln Leu Asp Ala Asn Glu Cys
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 Glu Ala Lys Pro Cys Val Asn Ala Lys Ser Cys Lys Asn Leu Ile Ala

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420 39467A.txt.txt 430
425 440 445

Ser Tyr Tyr Cys Asp Cys Leu Pro Gly Trp Met Gly Gln Asn Cys Asp
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Ile Asn Ile Asn Asp Cys Leu Gly Gln Cys Gln Asn Asp Ala Ser Cys
450 455 460

Arg Asp Leu Val Asn Gly Tyr Arg Cys Ile Cys Pro Pro Gly Tyr Ala
465 470 475 480

Gly Asp His Cys Glu Arg Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys
485 490 495

Leu Asn Gly Gly His Cys Gln Asn Glu Ile Asn Arg Phe Gln Cys Leu
500 505 510

Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Ser Gly Asn Leu Cys Gln Leu Asp Ile Asp Tyr
515 520 525

Cys Glu Pro Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Ala Gln Cys Tyr Asn Arg Ala
530 535 540

Ser Asp Tyr Phe Cys Lys Cys Pro Glu Asp Tyr Glu Gly Lys Asn Cys
545 550 555 560

Ser His Leu Lys Asp His Cys Arg Thr Thr Pro Cys Glu Val Ile Asp
565 570 575

Ser Cys Thr Val Ala Met Ala Ser Asn Asp Thr Pro Glu Gly Val Arg
580 585 590

Tyr Ile Ser Ser Asn Val Cys Gly Pro His Gly Lys Cys Lys Ser Gln
595 600 605

Ser Gly Gly Lys Phe Thr Cys Asp Cys Asn Lys Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr
610 615 620

Tyr Cys His Glu Asn Ile Asn Asp Cys Glu Ser Asn Pro Cys Arg Asn
625 630 635 640

Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Gly Val Asn Ser Tyr Lys Cys Ile Cys Ser
645 650 655

Asp Gly Trp Glu Gly Ala Tyr Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asn Asp Cys Ser
660 665 670

Gln Asn Pro Cys His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Asp Leu Val Asn Asp
675 680 685

Phe Tyr Cys Asp Cys Lys Asn Gly Trp Lys Gly Lys Thr Cys His Ser

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700

690 695

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Tyr Asp Glu Gly Asp Ala Phe Lys Cys Met Cys Pro Gly Gly Trp Glu
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Gly Thr Thr Cys Asn Ile Ala Arg Asn Ser Ser Cys Leu Pro Asn Pro
 740 745 750

Cys His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Val Asn Gly Glu Ser Phe Thr Cys
 755 760 765

Val Cys Lys Glu Gly Trp Glu Gly Pro Ile Cys Ala Gln Asn Thr Asn
 770 775 780

Asp Cys Ser Pro His Pro Cys Tyr Asn Ser Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gly
785 790 795 800

Asp Asn Trp Tyr Arg Cys Glu Cys Ala Pro Gly Phe Ala Gly Pro Asp
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Cys Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Gln Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala Phe Gly
 820 825 830

Ala Thr Cys Val Asp Glu Ile Asn Gly Tyr Arg Cys Val Cys Pro Pro
 835 840 845

Gly His Ser Gly Ala Lys Cys Gln Glu Val Ser Gly Arg Pro Cys Ile
 850 855 860

Thr Met Gly Ser Val Ile Pro Asp Gly Ala Lys Trp Asp Asp Asp Cys
865 870 875 880

Asn Thr Cys Gln Cys Leu Asn Gly Arg Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Trp
 885 890 895

Cys Gly Pro Arg Pro Cys Leu Leu His Lys Gly His Ser Glu Cys Pro
 900 905 910

Ser Gly Gln Ser Cys Ile Pro Ile Leu Asp Asp Gln Cys Phe Val His
 915 920 925

Pro Cys Thr Gly Val Gly Glu Cys Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Val
 930 935 940

Lys Thr Lys Cys Thr Ser Asp Ser Tyr Tyr Gln Asp Asn Cys Ala Asn
945 950 955 960

Ile Thr Phe Thr Phe Asn Lys Glu Met Met Ser Pro Gly Leu Thr Thr

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Val Ser Lys Arg Asp Gly Asn Ser Ser Leu Ile Ala Ala Val Ala
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Glu Val Arg Val Gln Arg Arg Pro Leu Lys Asn Arg Thr Asp Phe
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Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Ser Ser Val Leu Thr Val Ala Trp Ile Cys
1070                                1075                                1080
Cys Leu Val Thr Ala Phe Tyr Trp Cys Leu Arg Lys Arg Arg Lys
1085                                1090                                1095
Pro Gly Ser His Thr His Ser Ala Ser Glu Asp Asn Thr Thr Asn
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1115                                1120                                1125
His Gly Ala Asn Thr Val Pro Ile Lys Asp Tyr Glu Asn Lys Asn
1130                                1135                                1140
Ser Lys Met Ser Lys Ile Arg Thr His Asn Ser Glu Val Glu Glu
1145                                1150                                1155
Asp Asp Met Asp Lys His Gln Gln Lys Ala Arg Phe Ala Lys Gln
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Pro Ala Tyr Thr Leu Val Asp Arg Glu Glu Lys Pro Pro Asn Gly
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Thr Pro Thr Lys His Pro Asn Trp Thr Asn Lys Gln Asp Asn Arg
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Gln Leu Ser Ala Leu Arg Asn Val Asn Gly Glu Leu Leu Ser Gly Ala
35 40 45

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39467A.txt.txt

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 Asp Glu Cys Asp Thr Tyr Val Arg Val Cys Leu Lys Glu Tyr Gln Ala
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 Lys Val Thr Pro Thr Gly Pro Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Gly Ala Thr Pro
 85 90 95
 Val Leu Gly Gly Asn Ser Phe Tyr Leu Pro Pro Ala Gly Ala Gly
 100 105 110
 Asp Arg Ala Arg Ala Arg Ala Gly Gly Asp Gln Asp Pro Gly
 115 120 125
 Leu Val Val Ile Pro Phe Gln Phe Ala Trp Pro Arg Ser Phe Thr Leu
 130 135 140
 Ile Val Glu Ala Trp Asp Trp Asp Asn Asp Thr Thr Pro Asn Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Leu Ile Glu Arg Val Ser His Ala Gly Met Ile Asn Pro Glu Asp
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 Arg Trp Lys Ser Leu His Phe Ser Gly His Val Ala His Leu Glu Leu
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 Gln Ile Arg Val Arg Cys Asp Glu Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Ala Thr Cys Asn
 195 200 205
 Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asn Asp Phe Phe Gly His Tyr Thr Cys Asp
 210 215 220
 Gln Tyr Gly Asn Lys Ala Cys Met Asp Gly Trp Met Gly Lys Glu Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Glu Ala Val Cys Lys Gln Gly Cys Asn Leu Leu His Gly Gly Cys
 245 250 255
 Thr Val Pro Gly Glu Cys Arg Cys Ser Tyr Gly Trp Gln Gly Arg Phe
 260 265 270
 Cys Asp Glu Cys Val Pro Tyr Pro Gly Cys Val His Gly Ser Cys Val
 275 280 285
 Glu Pro Trp Gln Cys Asn Cys Glu Thr Asn Trp Gly Leu Leu Cys
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39467A.txt.txt

Gly Thr Cys Ile Asn Ala Glu Pro Asp Gln Tyr Arg Cys Thr Cys Pro
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Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gly Arg Asn Cys Glu Lys Ala Glu His Ala Cys Thr
340 345 350

Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys His Glu Val Pro Ser Gly
355 360 365

Phe Glu Cys His Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys Ala Leu
370 375 380

Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Glu Gly Thr Cys
385 390 395 400

Val Asp Gln Val Asp Gly Phe Glu Cys Ile Cys Pro Glu Gln Trp Val
405 410 415

Gly Ala Thr Cys Gln Leu Asp Ala Asn Glu Cys Glu Gly Lys Pro Cys
420 425 430

Leu Asn Ala Phe Ser Cys Lys Asn Leu Ile Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Cys Asp
435 440 445

Cys Ile Pro Gly Trp Lys Gly Ile Asn Cys His Ile Asn Val Asn Asp
450 455 460

Cys Arg Gly Gln Cys Gln His Gly Gly Thr Cys Lys Asp Leu Val Asn
465 470 475 480

Gly Tyr Gln Cys Val Cys Pro Arg Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg His Cys Glu
485 490 495

Leu Glu Arg Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys His Ser Gly Gly Leu
500 505 510

Cys Glu Asp Leu Ala Asp Gly Phe His Cys His Cys Pro Gln Gly Phe
515 520 525

Ser Gly Pro Leu Cys Glu Val Asp Val Asp Leu Cys Glu Pro Ser Pro
530 535 540

Cys Arg Asn Gly Ala Arg Cys Tyr Asn Leu Glu Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Cys
545 550 555 560

Ala Cys Pro Asp Asp Phe Gly Gly Lys Asn Cys Ser Val Pro Arg Glu
565 570 575

Pro Cys Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Arg Val Ile Asp Gly Cys Gly Ser Asp
580 585 590

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39467A.txt.txt

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His Gly Arg Cys Val Ser Gln Pro Gly Gly Asn Phe Ser Cys Ile Cys
610 615 620

Asp Ser Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr Tyr Cys His Glu Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys
625 630 635 640

Leu Gly Gln Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Glu Val Asp
645 650 655

Ala Phe Arg Cys Phe Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
660 665 670

Thr Asn Pro Asn Asp Cys Leu Pro Asp Pro Cys His Ser Arg Gly Arg
675 680 685

Cys Tyr Asp Leu Val Asn Asp Phe Tyr Cys Ala Cys Asp Asp Gly Trp
690 695 700

Lys Gly Lys Thr Cys His Ser Arg Glu Phe Gln Cys Asp Ala Tyr Thr
705 710 715 720

Cys Ser Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Tyr Asp Ser Gly Asp Thr Phe Arg Cys
725 730 735

Ala Cys Pro Pro Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Thr Cys Ala Val Ala Lys Asn
740 745 750

Ser Ser Cys Leu Pro Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Gly
755 760 765

Ser Gly Ala Ser Phe Ser Cys Ile Cys Arg Asp Gly Trp Glu Gly Arg
770 775 780

Thr Cys Thr His Asn Thr Asn Asp Cys Asn Pro Leu Pro Cys Tyr Asn
785 790 795 800

Gly Gly Ile Cys Val Asp Gly Val Asn Trp Phe Arg Cys Glu Cys Ala
805 810 815

Pro Gly Phe Ala Gly Pro Asp Cys Arg Ile Asn Ile Asp Glu Cys Gln
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Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala Tyr Gly Ala Thr Cys Val Asp Glu Ile Asn Gly
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Tyr Arg Cys Ser Cys Pro Gly Arg Ala Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Glu
850 855 860

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39467A.txt.txt

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Gly Arg Arg Asp Cys Ser Lys Val Trp Cys Gly Trp Lys Pro Cys Leu
900 905 910

Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Glu Ala Leu Ser Ala Gln Cys Pro Leu Gly Gln
915 920 925

Arg Cys Leu Glu Lys Ala Pro Gly Gln Cys Leu Arg Pro Pro Cys Glu
930 935 940

Ala Trp Gly Glu Cys Gly Ala Glu Glu Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Cys Leu
945 950 955 960

Pro Arg Ser Gly His Leu Asp Asn Asn Cys Ala Arg Leu Thr Leu His
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Phe Asn Arg Asp His Val Pro Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Gly Ala Ile Cys
980 985 990

Ser Gly Ile Arg Ser Leu Pro Ala Thr Arg Ala Val Ala Arg Asp Arg
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Val Glu Val Ala Val Ser Phe Ser Pro Ala Arg Asp Leu Pro Asp
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Ser Ser Leu Ile Gln Gly Ala Ala His Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Ile
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Thr Gln Arg Gly Asn Ser Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Thr Glu Val
1055 1060 1065

Lys Val Glu Thr Val Val Thr Gly Gly Ser Ser Thr Gly Leu Leu
1070 1075 1080

Val Pro Val Leu Cys Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Leu Trp Leu Ala Cys
1085 1090 1095

Val Val Leu Cys Val Trp Trp Thr Arg Lys Arg Arg Lys Glu Arg
1100 1105 1110

Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Pro Arg Glu Glu Ser Ala Asn Asn Gln Trp
1115 1120 1125

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39467A.txt.txt

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His Lys Asp Val Leu Tyr Gln Cys Lys Asn Phe Thr Pro Pro Pro
1145 1150 1155

Arg Arg Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Pro Gly Pro Ala Gly His Ala Ala
1160 1165 1170

Val Arg Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Glu Asp Leu Gly Arg Gly Glu Glu
1175 1180 1185

Asp Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Lys Phe Leu Ser His Lys Phe Thr Lys
1190 1195 1200

Asp Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro Gly Arg Pro Ala His Trp Ala Ser Gly
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Pro Lys Val Asp Asn Arg Ala Val Arg Ser Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg
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Tyr Ala Gly Lys Glu
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<213> Homo sapiens

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39467A.txt.txt
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39467A.txt.txt
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<210> 27
<211> 1200
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Jagged2, transcript variant 2

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<400> 27

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Leu Ala Leu Trp Val Gln Ala Ala Arg Pro Met Gly Tyr Phe Glu Leu
20 25 30

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Gln Leu Ser Ala Leu Arg Asn Val Asn Gly Glu Leu Leu Ser Gly Ala
35 40 45

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Cys Cys Asp Gly Asp Gly Arg Thr Thr Arg Ala Gly Gly Cys Gly His
50 55 60

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Asp Glu Cys Asp Thr Tyr Val Arg Val Cys Leu Lys Glu Tyr Gln Ala
65 70 75 80

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Lys Val Thr Pro Thr Gly Pro Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Gly Ala Thr Pro
85 90 95

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Val Leu Gly Gly Asn Ser Phe Tyr Leu Pro Pro Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly
100 105 110

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Asp Arg Ala Arg Ala Arg Ala Arg Ala Gly Gly Asp Gln Asp Pro Gly
115 120 125

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Leu Val Val Ile Pro Phe Gln Phe Ala Trp Pro Arg Ser Phe Thr Leu
130 135 140

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Ile Val Glu Ala Trp Asp Trp Asp Asn Asp Thr Thr Pro Asn Glu Glu
145 150 155 160

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Leu Leu Ile Glu Arg Val Ser His Ala Gly Met Ile Asn Pro Glu Asp
165 170 175

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Arg Trp Lys Ser Leu His Phe Ser Gly His Val Ala His Leu Glu Leu
180 185 190

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Gln Ile Arg Val Arg Cys Asp Glu Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Ala Thr Cys Asn

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195 200 39467A.txt.txt 205

Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asn Asp Phe Phe Gly His Tyr Thr Cys Asp
210 215 220

Gln Tyr Gly Asn Lys Ala Cys Met Asp Gly Trp Met Gly Lys Glu Cys
225 230 235 240

Lys Glu Ala Val Cys Lys Gln Gly Cys Asn Leu Leu His Gly Gly Cys
245 250 255

Thr Val Pro Gly Glu Cys Arg Cys Ser Tyr Gly Trp Gln Gly Arg Phe
260 265 270

Cys Asp Glu Cys Val Pro Tyr Pro Gly Cys Val His Gly Ser Cys Val
275 280 285

Glu Pro Trp Gln Cys Asn Cys Glu Thr Asn Trp Gly Gly Leu Leu Cys
290 295 300

Asp Lys Asp Leu Asn Tyr Cys Gly Ser His His Pro Cys Thr Asn Gly
305 310 315 320

Gly Thr Cys Ile Asn Ala Glu Pro Asp Gln Tyr Arg Cys Thr Cys Pro
325 330 335

Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gly Arg Asn Cys Glu Lys Ala Glu His Ala Cys Thr
340 345 350

Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys His Glu Val Pro Ser Gly
355 360 365

Phe Glu Cys His Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys Ala Leu
370 375 380

Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Ala Gly Gly Thr Cys
385 390 395 400

Val Asp Gln Val Asp Gly Phe Glu Cys Ile Cys Pro Glu Gln Trp Val
405 410 415

Gly Ala Thr Cys Gln Leu Asp Val Asn Asp Cys Arg Gly Gln Cys Gln
420 425 430

His Gly Gly Thr Cys Lys Asp Leu Val Asn Gly Tyr Gln Cys Val Cys
435 440 445

Pro Arg Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg His Cys Glu Leu Glu Arg Asp Glu Cys
450 455 460

Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys His Ser Gly Gly Leu Cys Glu Asp Leu Ala Asp

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740 39467A.txt.txt 750
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 755 760 765
 Gly Val Asn Trp Phe Arg Cys Glu Cys Ala Pro Gly Phe Ala Gly Pro
 770 775 780
 Asp Cys Arg Ile Asn Ile Asp Glu Cys Gln Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala Tyr
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Ala Thr Cys Val Asp Glu Ile Asn Gly Tyr Arg Cys Ser Cys Pro
 805 810 815
 Pro Gly Arg Ala Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Glu Val Ile Gly Phe Gly Arg
 820 825 830
 Ser Cys Trp Ser Arg Gly Thr Pro Phe Pro His Gly Ser Ser Trp Val
 835 840 845
 Glu Asp Cys Asn Ser Cys Arg Cys Leu Asp Gly Arg Arg Asp Cys Ser
 850 855 860
 Lys Val Trp Cys Gly Trp Lys Pro Cys Leu Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Glu
 865 870 875 880
 Ala Leu Ser Ala Gln Cys Pro Leu Gly Gln Arg Cys Leu Glu Lys Ala
 885 890 895
 Pro Gly Gln Cys Leu Arg Pro Pro Cys Glu Ala Trp Gly Glu Cys Gly
 900 905 910
 Ala Glu Glu Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Cys Leu Pro Arg Ser Gly His Leu
 915 920 925
 Asp Asn Asn Cys Ala Arg Leu Thr Leu His Phe Asn Arg Asp His Val
 930 935 940
 Pro Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Gly Ala Ile Cys Ser Gly Ile Arg Ser Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Pro Ala Thr Arg Ala Val Ala Arg Asp Arg Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Cys
 965 970 975
 Asp Arg Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Ser Ala Val Glu Val Ala Val Ser Phe
 980 985 990
 Ser Pro Ala Arg Asp Leu Pro Asp Ser Ser Leu Ile Gln Gly Ala Ala
 995 1000 1005
 His Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Ile Thr Gln Arg Gly Asn Ser Ser Leu

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39467A.txt.txt

1010 1015 1020

Leu Leu Ala Val Thr Glu Val Lys Val Glu Thr Val Val Thr Gly
1025 1030 1035

Gly Ser Ser Thr Gly Leu Leu Val Pro Val Leu Cys Gly Ala Phe
1040 1045 1050

Ser Val Leu Trp Leu Ala Cys Val Val Leu Cys Val Trp Trp Thr
1055 1060 1065

Arg Lys Arg Arg Lys Glu Arg Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Pro Arg Glu
1070 1075 1080

Glu Ser Ala Asn Asn Gln Trp Ala Pro Leu Asn Pro Ile Arg Asn
1085 1090 1095

Pro Ile Glu Arg Pro Gly Gly His Lys Asp Val Leu Tyr Gln Cys
1100 1105 1110

Lys Asn Phe Thr Pro Pro Pro Arg Arg Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Pro
1115 1120 1125

Gly Pro Ala Gly His Ala Ala Val Arg Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Glu
1130 1135 1140

Asp Leu Gly Arg Gly Glu Glu Asp Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Lys Phe
1145 1150 1155

Leu Ser His Lys Phe Thr Lys Asp Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro Gly Arg
1160 1165 1170

Pro Ala His Trp Ala Ser Gly Pro Lys Val Asp Asn Arg Ala Val
1175 1180 1185

Arg Ser Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Tyr Ala Gly Lys Glu
1190 1195 1200

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<211> 3158
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Delta like 1 (Notch ligand)

<400> 28
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aaagaacggc gcctttggga agagggcgag accggcttta aagaagaag tcttggtcct 180

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<210> 29
<211> 723
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Delta like 1 (Notch ligand)

<400> 29

Met Gly Ser Arg Cys Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu
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Cys Gln Val Trp Ser Ser Gly Val Phe Glu Leu Lys Leu Gln Glu Phe
20 25 30

Val Asn Lys Lys Gly Leu Leu Gly Asn Arg Asn Cys Cys Arg Gly Gly
35 40 45

Ala Gly Pro Pro Pro Cys Ala Cys Arg Thr Phe Phe Arg Val Cys Leu
50 55 60

Lys His Tyr Gln Ala Ser Val Ser Pro Glu Pro Pro Cys Thr Tyr Gly
65 70 75 80

Ser Ala Val Thr Pro Val Leu Gly Val Asp Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Asp
85 90 95

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39467A.txt.txt

Gly Gly Gly Ala Asp Ser Ala Phe Ser Asn Pro Ile Arg Phe Pro Phe
 100 105 110
 Gly Phe Thr Trp Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Leu Ile Ile Glu Ala Leu His
 115 120 125
 Thr Asp Ser Pro Asp Asp Leu Ala Thr Glu Asn Pro Glu Arg Leu Ile
 130 135 140
 Ser Arg Leu Ala Thr Gln Arg His Leu Thr Val Gly Glu Glu Trp Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Asp Leu His Ser Ser Gly Arg Thr Asp Leu Lys Tyr Ser Tyr Arg
 165 170 175
 Phe Val Cys Asp Glu His Tyr Tyr Gly Glu Gly Cys Ser Val Phe Cys
 180 185 190
 Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp Ala Phe Gly His Phe Thr Cys Gly Glu Arg Gly
 195 200 205
 Glu Lys Val Cys Asn Pro Gly Trp Lys Gly Pro Tyr Cys Thr Glu Pro
 210 215 220
 Ile Cys Leu Pro Gly Cys Asp Glu Gln His Gly Phe Cys Asp Lys Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Glu Cys Lys Cys Arg Val Gly Trp Gln Gly Arg Tyr Cys Asp Glu
 245 250 255
 Cys Ile Arg Tyr Pro Gly Cys Leu His Gly Thr Cys Gln Gln Pro Trp
 260 265 270
 Gln Cys Asn Cys Gln Glu Gly Trp Gly Gly Leu Phe Cys Asn Gln Asp
 275 280 285
 Leu Asn Tyr Cys Thr His His Lys Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Thr Cys
 290 295 300
 Thr Asn Thr Gly Gln Gly Ser Tyr Thr Cys Ser Cys Arg Pro Gly Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Gly Ala Thr Cys Glu Leu Gly Ile Asp Glu Cys Asp Pro Ser Pro
 325 330 335
 Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Thr Asp Leu Glu Asn Ser Tyr Ser Cys
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39467A.txt.txt

Thr Cys Ala Asp Gly Pro Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Arg Cys Ser Asp Ser
370 375 380

Pro Asp Gly Gly Tyr Ser Cys Arg Cys Pro Val Gly Tyr Ser Gly Phe
385 390 395 400

Asn Cys Glu Lys Lys Ile Asp Tyr Cys Ser Ser Ser Pro Cys Ser Asn
405 410 415

Gly Ala Lys Cys Val Asp Leu Gly Asp Ala Tyr Leu Cys Arg Cys Gln
420 425 430

Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Arg His Cys Asp Asp Asn Val Asp Cys Cys Ala
435 440 445

Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Asp Gly Val Asn Asp
450 455 460

Phe Ser Cys Thr Cys Pro Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Arg Asn Cys Ser Ala
465 470 475 480

Pro Val Ser Arg Cys Glu His Ala Pro Cys His Asn Gly Ala Thr Cys
485 490 495

His Gln Arg Gly His Gly Tyr Val Cys Glu Cys Ala Arg Ser Tyr Gly
500 505 510

Gly Pro Asn Cys Gln Phe Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Ala
515 520 525

Val Val Asp Leu Thr Glu Lys Leu Glu Gly Gln Gly Gly Pro Phe Pro
530 535 540

Trp Val Ala Val Cys Ala Gly Val Ile Leu Val Leu Met Leu Leu Leu
545 550 555 560

Gly Cys Ala Ala Val Val Val Cys Val Arg Leu Arg Leu Gln Lys His
565 570 575

Arg Pro Pro Ala Asp Pro Cys Arg Gly Glu Thr Glu Thr Met Asn Asn
580 585 590

Leu Ala Asn Cys Gln Arg Glu Lys Asp Ile Ser Val Ser Ile Ile Gly
595 600 605

Ala Thr Gln Ile Lys Asn Thr Asn Lys Lys Ala Asp Phe His Gly Asp
610 615 620

His Ser Ala Asp Lys Asn Gly Phe Lys Ala Arg Tyr Pro Ala Val Asp
625 630 635 640

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39467A.txt.txt

Tyr Asn Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Lys Gly Asp Asp Thr Ala Val Arg Asp
645 650 655

Ala His Ser Lys Arg Asp Thr Lys Cys Gln Pro Gln Gly Ser Ser Gly
660 665 670

Glu Glu Lys Gly Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Arg Gly Gly Glu Ala Ser Glu
675 680 685

Arg Lys Arg Pro Asp Ser Gly Cys Ser Thr Ser Lys Asp Thr Lys Tyr
690 695 700

Gln Ser Val Tyr Val Ile Ser Glu Glu Lys Asp Glu Cys Val Ile Ala
705 710 715 720

Thr Glu Val

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39467A.txt.txt
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<400> 31

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 35 40 45
 Pro Cys Ser Ala Arg Leu Pro Cys Arg Leu Phe Phe Arg Val Cys Leu
 50 55 60
 Lys Pro Gly Leu Ser Glu Glu Ala Ala Glu Ser Pro Cys Ala Leu Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ala Leu Ser Ala Arg Gly Pro Val Tyr Thr Glu Gln Pro Gly Ala

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85 39467A.txt.txt 95
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 100 105 110
 Arg Asp Ala Trp Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Phe Ile Ile Glu Thr Trp Arg
 115 120 125
 Glu Glu Leu Gly Asp Gln Ile Gly Gly Pro Ala Trp Ser Leu Leu Ala
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 Asp Ile Gln Arg Ala Gly Ala Trp Glu Leu Arg Phe Ser Tyr Arg Ala
 165 170 175
 Arg Cys Glu Pro Pro Ala Val Gly Thr Ala Cys Thr Arg Leu Cys Arg
 180 185 190
 Pro Arg Ser Ala Pro Ser Arg Cys Gly Pro Gly Leu Arg Pro Cys Ala
 195 200 205
 Pro Leu Glu Asp Glu Cys Glu Ala Pro Leu Val Cys Arg Ala Gly Cys
 210 215 220
 Ser Pro Glu His Gly Phe Cys Glu Gln Pro Gly Glu Cys Arg Cys Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Gly Trp Thr Gly Pro Leu Cys Thr Val Pro Val Ser Thr Ser Ser
 245 250 255
 Cys Leu Ser Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Ser Ala Thr Thr Gly Cys Leu Val
 260 265 270
 Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Cys Asp Gly Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Ser
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 Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Leu Cys Val Gly Gly Ala Asp Pro Asp Ser Ala
 325 330 335
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435                               440                               445
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Glu Phe Pro Val His Pro Asp Gly Ala Ser Ala Leu Pro Ala Ala Pro
465                               470                               475                               480
Pro Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Asp Pro Gln Arg Tyr Leu Leu Pro Pro Ala
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515                               520                               525
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39467A.txt.txt

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<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<223> Delta like 4 (Notch ligand)

<400> 33

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Pro Cys Glu Pro Gly Cys Arg Thr Phe Phe Arg Val Cys Leu Lys His
50     55     60

Phe Gln Ala Val Val Ser Pro Gly Pro Cys Thr Phe Gly Thr Val Ser
65     70     75     80

Thr Pro Val Leu Gly Thr Asn Ser Phe Ala Val Arg Asp Asp Ser Ser
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Gly Gly Gly Arg Asn Pro Leu Gln Leu Pro Phe Asn Phe Thr Trp Pro
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Gly Thr Phe Ser Leu Ile Ile Glu Ala Trp His Ala Pro Gly Asp Asp
115    120    125

Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Pro Pro Asp Ala Leu Ile Ser Lys Ile Ala
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Ile Gln Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Gln Asn Trp Leu Leu Asp Glu Gln
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Thr Ser Thr Leu Thr Arg Leu Arg Tyr Ser Tyr Arg Val Ile Cys Ser
165    170    175

Asp Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Asn Cys Ser Arg Leu Cys Lys Lys Arg Asn
180    185    190

Asp His Phe Gly His Tyr Val Cys Gln Pro Asp Gly Asn Leu Ser Cys
195    200    205

Leu Pro Gly Trp Thr Gly Glu Tyr Cys Gln Gln Pro Ile Cys Leu Ser
210    215    220

Gly Cys His Glu Gln Asn Gly Tyr Cys Ser Lys Pro Ala Glu Cys Leu
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Asn Gly Cys Arg His Gly Thr Cys Ser Thr Pro Trp Gln Cys Thr Cys
260    265    270

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Gln Arg Ser Tyr Thr Cys Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Val Asp
 305 310 315 320

Cys Glu Leu Glu Leu Ser Glu Cys Asp Ser Asn Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly
 325 330 335

Gly Ser Cys Lys Asp Gln Glu Asp Gly Tyr His Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro
 340 345 350

Gly Tyr Tyr Gly Leu His Cys Glu His Ser Thr Leu Ser Cys Ala Asp
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Ser Pro Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Arg Glu Arg Asn Gln Gly Ala
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Asn Tyr Ala Cys Glu Cys Pro Pro Asn Phe Thr Gly Ser Asn Cys Glu
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Lys Lys Val Asp Arg Cys Thr Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Gln
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Cys Leu Asn Arg Gly Pro Ser Arg Met Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe
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Cys Ala His Gly Gly Thr Cys His Asp Leu Glu Asn Gly Leu Met Cys
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Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Arg Arg Cys Glu Val Arg Thr Ser
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Ile Asp Ala Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Phe Asn Arg Ala Thr Cys Tyr
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Thr Asp Leu Ser Thr Asp Thr Phe Val Cys Asn Cys Pro Tyr Gly Phe
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Val Gly Ser Arg Cys Glu Phe Pro Val Gly Leu Pro Pro Ser Phe Pro
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Trp Val Ala Val Ser Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Val Leu
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39467A.txt.txt

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Glu Leu Glu Val Asp Cys Gly Leu Asp Lys Ser Asn Cys Gly Lys Gln
595 600 605

Gln Asn His Thr Leu Asp Tyr Asn Leu Ala Pro Gly Pro Leu Gly Arg
610 615 620

Gly Thr Met Pro Gly Lys Phe Pro His Ser Asp Lys Ser Leu Gly Glu
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Lys Ala Pro Leu Arg Leu His Ser Glu Lys Pro Glu Cys Arg Ile Ser
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gctgaagtg	tggcctgtgg	ctgtcggtgg	gactcgtggc tgtcaatggg acctgtggct 4620
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 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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 <223> Jagged2, transcript variant 1

<400> 35

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Leu Ala Leu Trp Val Gln Ala Ala Arg Pro Met Gly Tyr Phe Glu Leu
 20 25 30

Gln Leu Ser Ala Leu Arg Asn Val Asn Gly Glu Leu Leu Ser Gly Ala
 35 40 45

Cys Cys Asp Gly Asp Gly Arg Thr Thr Arg Ala Gly Gly Cys Gly His
 50 55 60

Asp Glu Cys Asp Thr Tyr Val Arg Val Cys Leu Lys Glu Tyr Gln Ala
 65 70 75 80

Lys Val Thr Pro Thr Gly Pro Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Gly Ala Thr Pro
 85 90 95

Val Leu Gly Gly Asn Ser Phe Tyr Leu Pro Pro Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly
 100 105 110

Asp Arg Ala Arg Ala Arg Ala Arg Ala Gly Gly Asp Gln Asp Pro Gly
 115 120 125

Leu Val Val Ile Pro Phe Gln Phe Ala Trp Pro Arg Ser Phe Thr Leu
 130 135 140

Ile Val Glu Ala Trp Asp Trp Asp Asn Asp Thr Thr Pro Asn Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160

Leu Leu Ile Glu Arg Val Ser His Ala Gly Met Ile Asn Pro Glu Asp

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Gln Ile Arg Val Arg Cys Asp Glu Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Ala Thr Cys Asn
195 200 205
Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asn Asp Phe Phe Gly His Tyr Thr Cys Asp
210 215 220
Gln Tyr Gly Asn Lys Ala Cys Met Asp Gly Trp Met Gly Lys Glu Cys
225 230 235 240
Lys Glu Ala Val Cys Lys Gln Gly Cys Asn Leu Leu His Gly Gly Cys
245 250 255
Thr Val Pro Gly Glu Cys Arg Cys Ser Tyr Gly Trp Gln Gly Arg Phe
260 265 270
Cys Asp Glu Cys Val Pro Tyr Pro Gly Cys Val His Gly Ser Cys Val
275 280 285
Glu Pro Trp Gln Cys Asn Cys Glu Thr Asn Trp Gly Gly Leu Leu Cys
290 295 300
Asp Lys Asp Leu Asn Tyr Cys Gly Ser His His Pro Cys Thr Asn Gly
305 310 315 320
Gly Thr Cys Ile Asn Ala Glu Pro Asp Gln Tyr Arg Cys Thr Cys Pro
325 330 335
Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gly Arg Asn Cys Glu Lys Ala Glu His Ala Cys Thr
340 345 350
Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys His Glu Val Pro Ser Gly
355 360 365
Phe Glu Cys His Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys Ala Leu
370 375 380
Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Ala Gly Gly Thr Cys
385 390 395 400
Val Asp Gln Val Asp Gly Phe Glu Cys Ile Cys Pro Glu Gln Trp Val
405 410 415
Gly Ala Thr Cys Gln Leu Asp Ala Asn Glu Cys Glu Gly Lys Pro Cys
420 425 430
Leu Asn Ala Phe Ser Cys Lys Asn Leu Ile Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Cys Asp

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39467A.txt.txt

435 440 445

Cys Ile Pro Gly Trp Lys Gly Ile Asn Cys His Ile Asn Val Asn Asp
 450 455 460

Cys Arg Gly Gln Cys Gln His Gly Gly Thr Cys Lys Asp Leu Val Asn
 465 470 475 480

Gly Tyr Gln Cys Val Cys Pro Arg Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg His Cys Glu
 485 490 495

Leu Glu Arg Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys His Ser Gly Gly Leu
 500 505

Cys Glu Asp Leu Ala Asp Gly Phe His Cys His Cys Pro Gln Gly Phe
 515 520 525

Ser Gly Pro Leu Cys Glu Val Asp Val Asp Leu Cys Glu Pro Ser Pro
 530 535 540

Cys Arg Asn Gly Ala Arg Cys Tyr Asn Leu Glu Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Cys
 545 550 555 560

Ala Cys Pro Asp Asp Phe Gly Gly Lys Asn Cys Ser Val Pro Arg Glu
 565 570 575

Pro Cys Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Arg Val Ile Asp Gly Cys Gly Ser Asp
 580 585 590

Ala Gly Pro Gly Met Pro Gly Thr Ala Ala Ser Gly Val Cys Gly Pro
 595 600 605

His Gly Arg Cys Val Ser Gln Pro Gly Gly Asn Phe Ser Cys Ile Cys
 610 615 620

Asp Ser Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr Tyr Cys His Glu Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys
 625 630 635 640

Leu Gly Gln Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Glu Val Asp
 645 650 655

Ala Phe Arg Cys Phe Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
 660 665 670

Thr Asn Pro Asn Asp Cys Leu Pro Asp Pro Cys His Ser Arg Gly Arg
 675 680 685

Cys Tyr Asp Leu Val Asn Asp Phe Tyr Cys Ala Cys Asp Asp Gly Trp
 690 695 700

Lys Gly Lys Thr Cys His Ser Arg Glu Phe Gln Cys Asp Ala Tyr Thr

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705 39467A.txt.txt 710 715 720
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 Ala Cys Pro Pro Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Thr Cys Ala Val Ala Lys Asn
 740 745 750
 Ser Ser Cys Leu Pro Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Gly
 755 760 765
 Ser Gly Ala Ser Phe Ser Cys Ile Cys Arg Asp Gly Trp Glu Gly Arg
 770 775 780
 Thr Cys Thr His Asn Thr Asn Asp Cys Asn Pro Leu Pro Cys Tyr Asn
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Ile Cys Val Asp Gly Val Asn Trp Phe Arg Cys Glu Cys Ala
 805 810 815
 Pro Gly Phe Ala Gly Pro Asp Cys Arg Ile Asn Ile Asp Glu Cys Gln
 820 825 830
 Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala Tyr Gly Ala Thr Cys Val Asp Glu Ile Asn Gly
 835 840 845
 Tyr Arg Cys Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Arg Ala Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Glu
 850 855 860
 Val Ile Gly Phe Gly Arg Ser Cys Trp Ser Arg Gly Thr Pro Phe Pro
 865 870 875 880
 His Gly Ser Ser Trp Val Glu Asp Cys Asn Ser Cys Arg Cys Leu Asp
 885 890 895
 Gly Arg Arg Asp Cys Ser Lys Val Trp Cys Gly Trp Lys Pro Cys Leu
 900 905 910
 Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Glu Ala Leu Ser Ala Gln Cys Pro Leu Gly Gln
 915 920 925
 Arg Cys Leu Glu Lys Ala Pro Gly Gln Cys Leu Arg Pro Pro Cys Glu
 930 935 940
 Ala Trp Gly Glu Cys Gly Ala Glu Glu Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Cys Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Pro Arg Ser Gly His Leu Asp Asn Asn Cys Ala Arg Leu Thr Leu His
 965 970 975
 Phe Asn Arg Asp His Val Pro Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Gly Ala Ile Cys

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980 39467A.txt.txt 990
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 995 1000 1005
 Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Cys Asp Arg Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Ser Ala
 1010 1015 1020
 Val Glu Val Val Ala Val Ser Phe Ser Pro Ala Arg Asp Leu Pro Asp
 1025 1030 1035
 Ser Ser Leu Ile Gln Gly Ala Ala His Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Ile
 1040 1045 1050
 Thr Gln Arg Gly Asn Ser Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Thr Glu Val
 1055 1060 1065
 Lys Val Glu Thr Val Val Thr Gly Gly Ser Ser Thr Gly Leu Leu
 1070 1075 1080
 Val Pro Val Leu Cys Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Leu Trp Leu Ala Cys
 1085 1090 1095
 Val Val Leu Cys Val Trp Trp Thr Arg Lys Arg Arg Lys Glu Arg
 1100 1105 1110
 Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Pro Arg Glu Glu Ser Ala Asn Asn Gln Trp
 1115 1120 1125
 Ala Pro Leu Asn Pro Ile Arg Asn Pro Ile Glu Arg Pro Gly Gly
 1130 1135 1140
 His Lys Asp Val Leu Tyr Gln Cys Lys Asn Phe Thr Pro Pro Pro
 1145 1150 1155
 Arg Arg Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Pro Gly Pro Ala Gly His Ala Ala
 1160 1165 1170
 Val Arg Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Glu Asp Leu Gly Arg Gly Glu Glu
 1175 1180 1185
 Asp Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Lys Phe Leu Ser His Lys Phe Thr Lys
 1190 1195 1200
 Asp Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro Gly Arg Pro Ala His Trp Ala Ser Gly
 1205 1210 1215
 Pro Lys Val Asp Asn Arg Ala Val Arg Ser Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg
 1220 1225 1230
 Tyr Ala Gly Lys Glu

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1235

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 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <223> Hey-1

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 ccccgagtac agctcctcgg acagcgagct ggacgagacc atcgaggtgg agaaggagag 180
 tgcggacgag aatggaaact tgagttcggc tctaggttcc atgtccccaa ctacatcttc 240
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 caataacagt ttgtctgagc tgagaaggct ggtacccagt gcttttgaga agcagggatc 360
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 tacggcagga gggaaagggt actttgacgc gcacgccctt gctatggact atcggagttt 480
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 ccaacatcac cttaaagctg tcagtaaaag taaaaggaa aaagggtacac tttcagataa 1140
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 tcttttagca ggtgtagtta aacgacctcc actgaactgg gtttgacctc tgttgtagtg 2160
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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 <223> Hey-1

<400> 37

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Glu Thr Ile Glu Val Glu Lys Glu Ser Ala Asp Glu Asn Gly Asn Leu
 20 25 30

Ser Ser Ala Leu Gly Ser Met Ser Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Gln Ile Leu
 35 40 45

Ala Arg Lys Arg Arg Arg Gly Ile Ile Glu Lys Arg Arg Arg Asp Arg
 50 55 60

Ile Asn Asn Ser Leu Ser Glu Leu Arg Arg Leu Val Pro Ser Ala Phe
 65 70 75 80

Glu Lys Gln Gly Ser Ala Lys Leu Glu Lys Ala Glu Ile Leu Gln Met
 85 90 95

Thr Val Asp His Leu Lys Met Leu His Thr Ala Gly Gly Lys Gly Tyr
 100 105 110

Phe Asp Ala His Ala Leu Ala Met Asp Tyr Arg Ser Leu Gly Phe Arg
 115 120 125

Glu Cys Leu Ala Glu Val Ala Arg Tyr Leu Ser Ile Ile Glu Gly Leu

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39467A.txt.txt
140

130 135 140

Asp Ala Ser Asp Pro Leu Arg Val Arg Leu Val Ser His Leu Asn Asn
145 150 155 160

Tyr Ala Ser Gln Arg Glu Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala His Ala Gly Leu Gly
 165 170 175

His Ile Pro Trp Gly Thr Val Phe Gly His His Pro His Ile Ala His
 180 185 190

Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Gln Asn Gly His Gly Asn Ala Gly Thr Thr Ala
 195 200 205

Ser Pro Thr Glu Pro His His Gln Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Ala His Pro
 210 215 220

Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Arg Ala Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Phe Gly Pro Val
225 230 235 240

Leu Pro Val Val Thr Ser Ala Ser Lys Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser
 245 250 255

Ser Val Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Phe Pro Phe Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe His
 260 265 270

Leu Leu Ser Pro Asn Ala Leu Ser Pro Ser Ala Pro Thr Gln Ala Ala
 275 280 285

Asn Leu Gly Lys Pro Tyr Arg Pro Trp Gly Thr Glu Ile Gly Ala Phe
290 295 300

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<211> 2533
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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acaattactc ggggcaaaagt actagctctg tgatttagatt gaattctcca acaacaacat 180
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aggcaacagg gggtaaaggc tactttgacg cacacgctct tgccatggac ttcattgagca 420

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 gggaggcggc ggccatgaca tcctccatgg cccaccacca tcatccgctc caccgcgcatc 600
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 tgccaacttg aaaactctcc agtttgtagg agtttggttt aatttattca gtttcattag 1980
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39467A.txt.txt

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<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<223> Hey-2

<400> 39

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20 25 30

Ser Val Ile Arg Leu Asn Ser Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Gln Ile Met Ala
35 40 45

Arg Lys Lys Arg Arg Gly Ile Ile Glu Lys Arg Arg Arg Asp Arg Ile
50 55 60

Asn Asn Ser Leu Ser Glu Leu Arg Arg Leu Val Pro Thr Ala Phe Glu
65 70 75 80

Lys Gln Gly Ser Ala Lys Leu Glu Lys Ala Glu Ile Leu Gln Met Thr
85 90 95

Val Asp His Leu Lys Met Leu Gln Ala Thr Gly Gly Lys Gly Tyr Phe
100 105 110

Asp Ala His Ala Leu Ala Met Asp Phe Met Ser Ile Gly Phe Arg Glu
115 120 125

Cys Leu Thr Glu Val Ala Arg Tyr Leu Ser Ser Val Glu Gly Leu Asp
130 135 140

Ser Ser Asp Pro Leu Arg Val Arg Leu Val Ser His Leu Ser Thr Cys
145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Gln Arg Glu Ala Ala Ala Met Thr Ser Ser Met Ala His His
165 170 175

His His Pro Leu His Pro His His Trp Ala Ala Ala Phe His His Leu
180 185 190

Pro Ala Ala Leu Leu Gln Pro Asn Gly Leu His Ala Ser Glu Ser Thr
195 200 205

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39467A.txt.txt

Pro Cys Arg Leu Ser Thr Thr Ser Glu Val Pro Pro Ala His Gly Ser
210 215 220

Ala Leu Leu Thr Ala Thr Phe Ala His Ala Asp Ser Ala Leu Arg Met
225 230 235 240

Pro Ser Thr Gly Ser Val Ala Pro Cys Val Pro Pro Leu Ser Thr Ser
245 250 255

Leu Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Thr Val His Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr
260 265 270

Ala Ala Ala His Ser Phe Pro Leu Ser Phe Ala Gly Ala Phe Pro Met
275 280 285

Leu Pro Pro Asn Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Ile Ser
290 295 300

Pro Pro Leu Ser Val Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Pro Gln Gln Thr Ser Ser
305 310 315 320

Gly Thr Asn Asn Lys Pro Tyr Arg Pro Trp Gly Thr Glu Val Gly Ala
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Phe

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<211> 1471
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<223> Hes-1

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Asp Met Glu Lys Arg Ala Gln Arg Arg Ile Ala Arg Ile Gln Gln Ile
 210 215 220

Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu Arg Ile Arg Gln Leu Leu Gln Ser Gln Ala Thr
 225 230 235 240

Glu Ala Glu Arg Ser Ser Gln Asn Lys His Glu Thr Gly Ser His Asp
 245 250 255

Ala Glu Arg Gln Asn Glu Gly Gln Gly Val Gly Glu Ile Asn Met Ala
 260 265 270

Thr Ser Gly Asn Gly Gln Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Met Asp His Glu Thr
 275 280 285

Ala Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr His Ser Ala Pro Arg Arg Leu
 290 295 300

Thr Ser His Leu Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Met Val Tyr Ser Leu Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320

Met Leu Gly Thr His Asp Lys Asp Asp Met Ser Arg Thr Leu Leu Ala
 325 330 335

Met Ser Ser Ser Gln Asp Ser Cys Ile Ser Met Arg Gln Ser Gly Cys
 340 345 350

Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Gln Leu Leu His Gly Asn Asp Lys Asp Ser Val
 355 360 365

Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Arg Gly Ser Lys Glu Ala Arg Ala Arg Ala Ser
 370 375 380

Ala Ala Leu His Asn Ile Ile His Ser Gln Pro Asp Asp Lys Arg Gly
 385 390 395 400

Arg Arg Glu Ile Arg Val Leu His Leu Leu Glu Gln Ile Arg Ala Tyr
 405 410 415

Cys Glu Thr Cys Trp Glu Trp Gln Glu Ala His Glu Pro Gly Met Asp
 420 425 430

Gln Asp Lys Asn Pro Met Pro Ala Pro Val Glu His Gln Ile Cys Pro
 435 440 445

Ala Val Cys Val Leu Met Lys Leu Ser Phe Asp Glu Glu His Arg His
 450 455 460

Ala Met Asn Glu Leu Gly Gly Leu Gln Ala Ile Ala Glu Leu Leu Gln
 465 470 475 480

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39467A.txt.txt
 Val Asp Cys Glu Met Tyr Gly Leu Thr Asn Asp His Tyr Ser Ile Thr
 485 490
 Leu Arg Arg Tyr Ala Gly Met Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr Phe Gly Asp
 500 505 510
 Val Ala Asn Lys Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Met Lys Gly Cys Met Arg Ala
 515 520 525
 Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Lys Ser Glu Ser Glu Asp Leu Gln Gln Val Ile
 530 535 540
 Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Asn Leu Ser Trp Arg Ala Asp Val Asn Ser Lys
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Thr Leu Arg Glu Val Gly Ser Val Lys Ala Leu Met Glu Cys Ala
 565 570 575
 Leu Glu Val Lys Lys Glu Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Val Leu Ser Ala Leu
 580 585 590
 Trp Asn Leu Ser Ala His Cys Thr Glu Asn Lys Ala Asp Ile Cys Ala
 595 600 605
 Val Asp Gly Ala Leu Ala Phe Leu Val Gly Thr Leu Thr Tyr Arg Ser
 610 615 620
 Gln Thr Asn Thr Leu Ala Ile Ile Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Ile Leu Arg
 625 630 635
 Asn Val Ser Ser Leu Ile Ala Thr Asn Glu Asp His Arg Gln Ile Leu
 645 650 655
 Arg Glu Asn Asn Cys Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Gln His Leu Lys Ser His
 660 665 670
 Ser Leu Thr Ile Val Ser Asn Ala Cys Gly Thr Leu Trp Asn Leu Ser
 675 680 685
 Ala Arg Asn Pro Lys Asp Gln Glu Ala Leu Trp Asp Met Gly Ala Val
 690 695 700
 Ser Met Leu Lys Asn Leu Ile His Ser Lys His Lys Met Ile Ala Met
 705 710 715 720
 Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu Arg Asn Leu Met Ala Asn Arg Pro Ala Lys
 725 730 735
 Tyr Lys Asp Ala Asn Ile Met Ser Pro Gly Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Leu
 740 745 750

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39467A.txt.txt
His Val Arg Lys Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu Ala Glu Leu Asp Ala Gln His
755 760 765

Leu Ser Glu Thr Phe Asp Asn Ile Asp Asn Leu Ser Pro Lys Ala Ser
770 775 780

His Arg Ser Lys Gln Arg His Lys Gln Ser Leu Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Val
785 790 795 800

Phe Asp Thr Asn Arg His Asp Asp Asn Arg Ser Asp Asn Phe Asn Thr
805 810 815

Gly Asn Met Thr Val Leu Ser Pro Tyr Leu Asn Thr Thr Val Leu Pro
820 825 830

Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Arg Gly Ser Leu Asp Ser Ser Arg Ser Glu Lys
835 840 845

Asp Arg Ser Leu Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Ile Gly Leu Gly Asn Tyr His
850 855 860

Pro Ala Thr Glu Asn Pro Gly Thr Ser Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Gln Ile
865 870 875 880

Ser Thr Thr Ala Ala Gln Ile Ala Lys Val Met Glu Glu Val Ser Ala
885 890 895

Ile His Thr Ser Gln Glu Asp Arg Ser Ser Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Leu
900 905 910

His Cys Val Thr Asp Glu Arg Asn Ala Leu Arg Arg Ser Ser Ala Ala
915 920 925

His Thr His Ser Asn Thr Tyr Asn Phe Thr Lys Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn
930 935 940

Arg Thr Cys Ser Met Pro Tyr Ala Lys Leu Glu Tyr Lys Arg Ser Ser
945 950 955 960

Asn Asp Ser Leu Asn Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Asp Gly Tyr Gly Lys Arg
965 970 975

Gly Gln Met Lys Pro Ser Ile Glu Ser Tyr Ser Glu Asp Asp Glu Ser
980 985 990

Lys Phe Cys Ser Tyr Gly Gln Tyr Pro Ala Asp Leu Ala His Lys Ile
995 1000 1005

His Ser Ala Asn His Met Asp Asp Asn Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Thr
1010 1015 1020

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39467A.txt.txt

Pro Ile Asn Tyr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Asn Ser
 1025 1030 1035
 Gly Arg Gln Ser Pro Ser Gln Asn Glu Arg Trp Ala Arg Pro Lys
 1040 1045 1050
 His Ile Ile Glu Asp Glu Ile Lys Gln Ser Glu Gln Arg Gln Ser
 1055 1060 1065
 Arg Asn Gln Ser Thr Thr Tyr Pro Val Tyr Thr Glu Ser Thr Asp
 1070 1075 1080
 Asp Lys His Leu Lys Phe Gln Pro His Phe Gly Gln Gln Glu Cys
 1085 1090 1095
 Val Ser Pro Tyr Arg Ser Arg Gly Ala Asn Gly Ser Glu Thr Asn
 1100 1105 1110
 Arg Val Gly Ser Asn His Gly Ile Asn Gln Asn Val Ser Gln Ser
 1115 1120 1125
 Leu Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Pro Thr Asn Tyr
 1130 1135 1140
 Ser Glu Arg Tyr Ser Glu Glu Glu Gln His Glu Glu Glu Arg
 1145 1150 1155
 Pro Thr Asn Tyr Ser Ile Lys Tyr Asn Glu Glu Lys Arg His Val
 1160 1165 1170
 Asp Gln Pro Ile Asp Tyr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Ala Thr Asp Ile Pro
 1175 1180 1185
 Ser Ser Gln Lys Gln Ser Phe Ser Phe Ser Lys Ser Ser Ser Gly
 1190 1195 1200
 Gln Ser Ser Lys Thr Glu His Met Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Asn Thr
 1205 1210 1215
 Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Asn Ala Lys Arg Gln Asn Gln Leu His Pro
 1220 1225 1230
 Ser Ser Ala Gln Ser Arg Ser Gly Gln Pro Gln Lys Ala Ala Thr
 1235 1240 1245
 Cys Lys Val Ser Ser Ile Asn Gln Glu Thr Ile Gln Thr Tyr Cys
 1250 1255 1260
 Val Glu Asp Thr Pro Ile Cys Phe Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser Leu Ser
 1265 1270 1275

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39467A.txt.txt
Ser Leu Ser Ser Ala Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Cys Asn Gln Thr Thr
1280 1285 1290
Gln Glu Ala Asp Ser Ala Asn Thr Leu Gln Ile Ala Glu Ile Lys
1295 1300 1305
Glu Lys Ile Gly Thr Arg Ser Ala Glu Asp Pro Val Ser Glu Val
1310 1315 1320
Pro Ala Val Ser Gln His Pro Arg Thr Lys Ser Ser Arg Leu Gln
1325 1330 1335
Gly Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Glu Ser Ala Arg His Lys Ala Val Glu
1340 1345 1350
Phe Ser Ser Gly Ala Lys Ser Pro Ser Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Thr
1355 1360 1365
Pro Lys Ser Pro Pro Glu His Tyr Val Gln Glu Thr Pro Leu Met
1370 1375 1380
Phe Ser Arg Cys Thr Ser Val Ser Ser Leu Asp Ser Phe Glu Ser
1385 1390 1395
Arg Ser Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Gln Ser Glu Pro Cys Ser Gly Met
1400 1405 1410
Val Ser Gly Ile Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Pro Asp Ser Pro Gly
1415 1420 1425
Gln Thr Met Pro Pro Ser Arg Ser Lys Thr Pro Pro Pro Pro
1430 1435 1440
Gln Thr Ala Gln Thr Lys Arg Glu Val Pro Lys Asn Lys Ala Pro
1445 1450 1455
Thr Ala Glu Lys Arg Glu Ser Gly Pro Lys Gln Ala Ala Val Asn
1460 1465 1470
Ala Ala Val Gln Arg Val Gln Val Leu Pro Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu
1475 1480 1485
Leu His Phe Ala Thr Glu Ser Thr Pro Asp Gly Phe Ser Cys Ser
1490 1495 1500
Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Leu Ser Leu Asp Glu Pro Phe Ile Gln Lys
1505 1510 1515
Asp Val Glu Leu Arg Ile Met Pro Pro Val Gln Glu Asn Asp Asn
1520 1525 1530

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39467A.txt.txt

Gly Asn Glu Thr Glu Ser Glu Gln Pro Lys Glu Ser Asn Glu Asn
1535 1540 1545

Gln Glu Lys Glu Ala Glu Lys Thr Ile Asp Ser Glu Lys Asp Leu
1550 1555 1560

Leu Asp Asp Ser Asp Asp Asp Asp Ile Glu Ile Leu Glu Glu Cys
1565 1570 1575

Ile Ile Ser Ala Met Pro Thr Lys Ser Ser Arg Lys Ala Lys Lys
1580 1585 1590

Pro Ala Gln Thr Ala Ser Lys Leu Pro Pro Pro Val Ala Arg Lys
1595 1600 1605

Pro Ser Gln Leu Pro Val Tyr Lys Leu Leu Pro Ser Gln Asn Arg
1610 1615 1620

Leu Gln Pro Gln Lys His Val Ser Phe Thr Pro Gly Asp Asp Met
1625 1630 1635

Pro Arg Val Tyr Cys Val Glu Gly Thr Pro Ile Asn Phe Ser Thr
1640 1645 1650

Ala Thr Ser Leu Ser Asp Leu Thr Ile Glu Ser Pro Pro Asn Glu
1655 1660 1665

Leu Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Val Arg Gly Gly Ala Gln Ser Gly Glu
1670 1675 1680

Phe Glu Lys Arg Asp Thr Ile Pro Thr Glu Gly Arg Ser Thr Asp
1685 1690 1695

Glu Ala Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Ser Ser Val Thr Ile Pro Glu Leu
1700 1705 1710

Asp Asp Asn Lys Ala Glu Glu Gly Asp Ile Leu Ala Glu Cys Ile
1715 1720 1725

Asn Ser Ala Met Pro Lys Gly Lys Ser His Lys Pro Phe Arg Val
1730 1735 1740

Lys Lys Ile Met Asp Gln Val Gln Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser
1745 1750 1755

Ala Pro Asn Lys Asn Gln Leu Asp Gly Lys Lys Lys Lys Pro Thr
1760 1765 1770

Ser Pro Val Lys Pro Ile Pro Gln Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Thr Arg
1775 1780 1785

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39467A.txt.txt

Val	Arg	Lys	Asn	Ala	Asp	Ser	Lys	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Arg
	1790					1795					1800			
Val	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asn	Lys	Asp	Ser	Lys	Lys	Gln	Asn	Leu	Lys	Asn
	1805					1810					1815			
Asn	Ser	Lys	Asp	Phe	Asn	Asp	Lys	Leu	Pro	Asn	Asn	Glu	Asp	Arg
	1820					1825					1830			
Val	Arg	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ser	Pro	His	His	Tyr	Thr	Pro
	1835					1840					1845			
Ile	Glu	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Asn	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser
	1850					1855					1860			
Ser	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Lys
	1865					1870					1875			
Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Ala	Lys	Glu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Lys
	1880					1885					1890			
Val	Thr	Ser	His	Thr	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gln	Gln	Ser	Ala	Asn
	1895					1900					1905			
Lys	Thr	Gln	Ala	Ile	Ala	Lys	Gln	Pro	Ile	Asn	Arg	Gly	Gln	Pro
	1910					1915					1920			
Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Gln	Lys	Gln	Ser	Thr	Phe	Pro	Gln	Ser	Ser	Lys
	1925					1930					1935			
Asp	Ile	Pro	Asp	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Glu	Lys	Leu	Gln	Asn
	1940					1945					1950			
Phe	Ala	Ile	Glu	Asn	Thr	Pro	Val	Cys	Phe	Ser	His	Asn	Ser	Ser
	1955					1960					1965			
Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	Gln	Glu	Asn	Asn	Asn	Lys	Glu
	1970					1975					1980			
Asn	Glu	Pro	Ile	Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ser	Gln	Gly	Glu
	1985					1990					1995			
Pro	Ser	Lys	Pro	Gln	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser	Phe	His
	2000					2005					2010			
Val	Glu	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val	Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser
	2015					2020					2025			
Ser	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Cys	Ile
	2030					2035					2040			

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39467A.txt.txt

Ser Ser Ala Met Pro Lys Lys Lys Lys Pro Ser Arg Leu Lys Gly
 2045 2050 2055

Asp Asn Glu Lys His Ser Pro Arg Asn Met Gly Gly Ile Leu Gly
 2060 2065 2070

Glu Asp Leu Thr Leu Asp Leu Lys Asp Ile Gln Arg Pro Asp Ser
 2075 2080 2085

Glu His Gly Leu Ser Pro Asp Ser Glu Asn Phe Asp Trp Lys Ala
 2090 2095 2100

Ile Gln Glu Gly Ala Asn Ser Ile Val Ser Ser Leu His Gln Ala
 2105 2110 2115

Ala Ala Ala Ala Cys Leu Ser Arg Gln Ala Ser Ser Asp Ser Asp
 2120 2125 2130

Ser Ile Leu Ser Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Ser Pro Phe
 2135 2140 2145

His Leu Thr Pro Asp Gln Glu Glu Lys Pro Phe Thr Ser Asn Lys
 2150 2155 2160

Gly Pro Arg Ile Leu Lys Pro Gly Glu Lys Ser Thr Leu Glu Thr
 2165 2170 2175

Lys Lys Ile Glu Ser Glu Ser Lys Gly Ile Lys Gly Gly Lys Lys
 2180 2185 2190

Val Tyr Lys Ser Leu Ile Thr Gly Lys Val Arg Ser Asn Ser Glu
 2195 2200 2205

Ile Ser Gly Gln Met Lys Gln Pro Leu Gln Ala Asn Met Pro Ser
 2210 2215 2220

Ile Ser Arg Gly Arg Thr Met Ile His Ile Pro Gly Val Arg Asn
 2225 2230 2235

Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Pro Val Ser Lys Lys Gly Pro Pro Leu
 2240 2245 2250

Lys Thr Pro Ala Ser Lys Ser Pro Ser Glu Gly Gln Thr Ala Thr
 2255 2260 2265

Thr Ser Pro Arg Gly Ala Lys Pro Ser Val Lys Ser Glu Leu Ser
 2270 2275 2280

Pro Val Ala Arg Gln Thr Ser Gln Ile Gly Gly Ser Ser Lys Ala
 2285 2290 2295

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39467A.txt.txt
 Pro Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Arg Asp Ser Thr Pro Ser Arg Pro Ala
 2300 2305 2310
 Gln Gln Pro Leu Ser Arg Pro Ile Gln Ser Pro Gly Arg Asn Ser
 2315 2320 2325
 Ile Ser Pro Gly Arg Asn Gly Ile Ser Pro Pro Asn Lys Leu Ser
 2330 2335 2340
 Gln Leu Pro Arg Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Thr Lys Ser
 2345 2350 2355
 Ser Gly Ser Gly Lys Met Ser Tyr Thr Ser Pro Gly Arg Gln Met
 2360 2365 2370
 Ser Gln Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Gln Thr Gly Leu Ser Lys Asn Ala
 2375 2380 2385
 Ser Ser Ile Pro Arg Ser Glu Ser Ala Ser Lys Gly Leu Asn Gln
 2390 2395 2400
 Met Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Asn Lys Lys Val Glu Leu Ser Arg
 2405 2410 2415
 Met Ser Ser Thr Lys Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Asp Arg Ser Glu
 2420 2425 2430
 Arg Pro Val Leu Val Arg Gln Ser Thr Phe Ile Lys Glu Ala Pro
 2435 2440 2445
 Ser Pro Thr Leu Arg Arg Lys Leu Glu Glu Ser Ala Ser Phe Glu
 2450 2455 2460
 Ser Leu Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg Pro Ala Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser Gln
 2465 2470 2475
 Ala Gln Thr Pro Val Leu Ser Pro Ser Leu Pro Asp Met Ser Leu
 2480 2485 2490
 Ser Thr His Ser Ser Val Gln Ala Gly Gly Trp Arg Lys Leu Pro
 2495 2500 2505
 Pro Asn Leu Ser Pro Thr Ile Glu Tyr Asn Asp Gly Arg Pro Ala
 2510 2515 2520
 Lys Arg His Asp Ile Ala Arg Ser His Ser Glu Ser Pro Ser Arg
 2525 2530 2535
 Leu Pro Ile Asn Arg Ser Gly Thr Trp Lys Arg Glu His Ser Lys
 2540 2545 2550

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39467A.txt.txt
His Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Arg Val Ser Thr Trp Arg Thr Gly
2555 2560 2565
Ser Ser Ser Ser Ile Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Glu Lys
2570 2575 2580
Ala Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Lys His Val Asn Ser Ile Ser Gly Thr
2585 2590 2595
Lys Gln Ser Lys Glu Asn Gln Val Ser Ala Lys Gly Thr Trp Arg
2600 2605 2610
Lys Ile Lys Glu Asn Glu Phe Ser Pro Thr Asn Ser Thr Ser Gln
2615 2620 2625
Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Ala Thr Asn Gly Ala Glu Ser Lys Thr Leu
2630 2635 2640
Ile Tyr Gln Met Ala Pro Ala Val Ser Lys Thr Glu Asp Val Trp
2645 2650 2655
Val Arg Ile Glu Asp Cys Pro Ile Asn Asn Pro Arg Ser Gly Arg
2660 2665 2670
Ser Pro Thr Gly Asn Thr Pro Pro Val Ile Asp Ser Val Ser Glu
2675 2680 2685
Lys Ala Asn Pro Asn Ile Lys Asp Ser Lys Asp Asn Gln Ala Lys
2690 2695 2700
Gln Asn Val Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Pro Met Arg Thr Val Gly Leu
2705 2710 2715
Glu Asn Arg Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Gln Val Asp Ala Pro Asp Gln
2720 2725 2730
Lys Gly Thr Glu Ile Lys Pro Gly Gln Asn Asn Pro Val Pro Val
2735 2740 2745
Ser Glu Thr Asn Glu Ser Ser Ile Val Glu Arg Thr Pro Phe Ser
2750 2755 2760
Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys His Ser Ser Pro Ser Gly Thr Val Ala
2765 2770 2775
Ala Arg Val Thr Pro Phe Asn Tyr Asn Pro Ser Pro Arg Lys Ser
2780 2785 2790
Ser Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Ala Arg Pro Ser Gln Ile Pro Thr Pro
2795 2800 2805

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Val Asn Asn Asn Thr Lys Lys Arg Asp Ser Lys Thr Asp Ser Thr
2810 2815 2820

Glu Ser Ser Gly Thr Gln Ser Pro Lys Arg His Ser Gly Ser Tyr
2825 2830 2835

Leu Val Thr Ser Val
2840

<210> 44
<211> 2121
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> C-myc

<400> 44
ctgctcgagg ccgccaccgc cgggccccgg ccgtccctgg ctccccctct gcctcgagaa 60
gggcagggct tctcagaggc ttggcgggaa aaaagaacgg agggagggat cgcgtgagt 120
ataaaagccg gttttcgggg ctttatctaa ctgctgtag taattccagc gagaggcaga 180
gggagcgagc gggcgccggc ctagggtgga agagccgggc gagcagagct gcgtgagggg 240
cgtcctggga agggagatcc ggagcgaata gggggcttcg cctctggccc agccctcccg 300
cttgatcccc caggccagcg gtccgcaacc ttgcccgaat ccacgaaact ttgcccatag 360
cagcggggcg gcactttgca ctggaactta caacaccgca gcaaggacgc gactctcccg 420
acgcggggag gctattctgc ccatttgggg acacttcccc gccgtgccca ggaccgcctt 480
ctctgaaagg ctctccttgc agctgcttag acgctggatt tttttcgggt agtggaaaaa 540
cagcagcctc ccgcgacgat gccctcaac gtagcttca ccaacaggaa ctatgacctc 600
gactacgact cgggtcgacc gtattttctac tgcgacgagg aggagaactt ctaccagcag 660
cagcagcaga gcgagctgca gccccggcg cccagcgagg atatctgaa gaaattcgag 720
ctgctgcccc ccccgccctt gtccccagc cgcctcctcg ggctctgctc gccctctcac 780
gttgcggtca cacccttctc ccttcgggga gacaacgacg cgggtggcgg gagcttctcc 840
acggccgacc agctggagat ggtgaccgag ctgctgggag gagaatgggt gaaccagagt 900
ttcatctgag acccgagcga cgagacctt atcaaaaaa tcatcatcca ggaagtgtg 960
tggagcggct tctcggccgc cgccaagctc gtctcagaga agctggcctc ctaccaggct 1020
gcgcgcaaa acagcggcag cccgaacccc gcccgcggcc acagcgtctg ctccacctcc 1080
agcttgtagc tgcaggatct gagcgccgcc gcctcagagt gcatcgaccc ctcggtggtc 1140
ttccccatcc ctctcaacga cagcagctcg cccaagtctt cgcctctgca agactccagc 1200
gccttctctc cgtctcggga ttctctgctc tctctgacgg agtctctccc gcagggcagc 1260
cccgagcccc tgggtgtcca tgaggagaca ccgccacca ccagcagcga ctctgaggag 1320
gaacaagaag atgaggaaga aatcgatgtt gtttctatqg aaaagaggca ggctcctggc 1380

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39467A.txt.txt

```

aaaaggctcag agtctggatc acctctgct ggaggccaca gcaaacctcc tcacagccca 1440
ctggctcctca agaggtgcca cgtctccaca catcagcaca actacgcagc gcctccctcc 1500
actcggaagg actatctctg tgccaagagg gtcaagttgg acagtgtcag agtctcgaga 1560
cagatcagca acaaccgaaa atgcaccagc cccaggtcct cggacaccga ggagaatgtc 1620
aagaggcgaa cacacaacgt cttggagcgc cagaggagga acgagctaaa acggagcttt 1680
tttgccctgc gtgaccagat ccgggagttg gaaaacaatg aaaagggccc caaggtagtt 1740
atccttaaaa aagccacagc atacatctg tccgtccaag cagaggagca aaagctcatt 1800
tctgaagagg acttggtgcg gaaacgacga gaacagttga aacacaaact tgaacagcta 1860
cggaactctt gtgcgtaagg aaaagtaagg aaaaacgattc ctctcaacag aaatgtcctg 1920
agcaatcacc tatgaacttg ttcaaatgc atgatcaaat gcaacctcac aaccttggtc 1980
gagtcttgag actgaaagat tttagcataa tgtaaaactgc ctcaaatgg actttgggca 2040
taaagaact tttttatgct taccatcttt ttttttctt taacagattt gtatttaaga 2100
attgttttta aaaaaattta a 2121

```

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<210> 45
<211> 439
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> C-myc

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<400> 45

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Met Pro Leu Asn Val Ser Phe Thr Asn Arg Asn Tyr Asp Leu Asp Tyr
1          5          10          15

Asp Ser Val Gln Pro Tyr Phe Tyr Cys Asp Glu Glu Glu Asn Phe Tyr
20          25          30

Gln Gln Gln Gln Ser Glu Leu Gln Pro Pro Ala Pro Ser Glu Asp
35          40          45

Ile Trp Lys Lys Phe Glu Leu Leu Pro Thr Pro Leu Ser Pro Ser
50          55          60

Arg Arg Ser Gly Leu Cys Ser Pro Ser Tyr Val Ala Val Thr Pro Phe
65          70          75          80

Ser Leu Arg Gly Asp Asn Asp Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Phe Ser Thr Ala
85          90          95

Asp Gln Leu Glu Met Val Thr Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Asp Met Val Asn
100         105         110

```

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39467A.txt.txt
 Gln Ser Phe Ile Cys Asp Pro Asp Asp Glu Thr Phe Ile Lys Asn Ile
 115 120
 Ile Ile Gln Asp Cys Met Trp Ser Gly Phe Ser Ala Ala Lys Leu
 130 135 140
 Val Ser Glu Lys Leu Ala Ser Tyr Gln Ala Ala Arg Lys Asp Ser Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Pro Asn Pro Ala Arg Gly His Ser Val Cys Ser Thr Ser Ser Leu
 165 170 175
 Tyr Leu Gln Asp Leu Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Glu Cys Ile Asp Pro Ser
 180 185 190
 Val Val Phe Pro Tyr Pro Leu Asn Asp Ser Ser Ser Pro Lys Ser Cys
 195 200 205
 Ala Ser Gln Asp Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Pro Ser Ser Asp Ser Leu Leu
 210 215 220
 Ser Ser Thr Glu Ser Ser Pro Gln Gly Ser Pro Glu Pro Leu Val Leu
 225 230 235 240
 His Glu Glu Thr Pro Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Asp Ser Glu Glu Glu Gln
 245 250 255
 Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Asp Val Val Ser Val Glu Lys Arg Gln Ala
 260 265 270
 Pro Gly Lys Arg Ser Glu Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ala Gly Gly His Ser
 275 280 285
 Lys Pro Pro His Ser Pro Leu Val Leu Lys Arg Cys His Val Ser Thr
 290 295 300
 His Gln His Asn Tyr Ala Ala Pro Pro Ser Thr Arg Lys Asp Tyr Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ala Lys Arg Val Lys Leu Asp Ser Val Arg Val Leu Arg Gln Ile
 325 330 335
 Ser Asn Asn Arg Lys Cys Thr Ser Pro Arg Ser Ser Asp Thr Glu Glu
 340 345 350
 Asn Val Lys Arg Arg Thr His Asn Val Leu Glu Arg Gln Arg Arg Asn
 355 360 365
 Glu Leu Lys Arg Ser Phe Phe Ala Leu Arg Asp Gln Ile Pro Glu Leu
 370 375 380

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39467A.txt.txt
Glu Asn Asn Glu Lys Ala Pro Lys Val Val Ile Leu Lys Lys Ala Thr
385 390 395 400

Ala Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu
405 410 415

Glu Asp Leu Leu Arg Lys Arg Arg Glu Gln Leu Lys His Lys Leu Glu
420 425 430

Gln Leu Arg Asn Ser Cys Ala
435

<210> 46
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> HIV

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> TAT protein

<400> 46

Tyr Gly Arg Lys Lys Arg Arg Gln Arg Arg Arg
1 5 10

<210> 47
<211> 54
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Synthetic primer

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Prox-1 sense

<400> 47
tgggtcatctg caagctggat ttcaagagaa tccagcttgc agatgacctt tttc 54

<210> 48
<211> 58
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Synthetic primer

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Prox-1 anti-sense

<400> 48
tcgagaaaaa aggtcatctg caagctggat tctcttgaaa tccagcttgc agtgacca 58

<210> 49
<211> 55
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

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39467A.txt.txt

<220>

<223> Synthetic primer

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Prox-2 sense

<400> 49

tgagccagtt tgatatggat ttcaagagaa tccatatcaa actggctctt ttttc 55

<210> 50

<211> 58

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Synthetic primer

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Prox-2 anti-sense

<400> 50

tcgagaaaaa agagccagtt tgatatggat tctcttgaaa tccatatcaa actgctca 58

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/EP2004/008819

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C12Q1/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 03/027285 A (BIONOMICS LTD. (AU)) 3 April 2003 (2003-04-03) page 3, lines 22-37; table 2 page 14, line 1 - page 15, line 11; claims 2,34-36,41,44,55,77; sequence 102	46-51, 54-56
X	US 2003/087807 A1 (GREENSPAN R.J.) 8 May 2003 (2003-05-08) claims 15,17,51	49-51, 54,55

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 December 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/12/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5318 Patentaan 2
NL - 2230 HW Rijswijk
Tel: (+31-70) 940-2040, Tx: 31 651 epo nl
Fax: (+31-70) 940-3016

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2004/008819

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	<p>HONG Y.-K. ET AL.: "Prox1 is a master control gene in the program specifying lymphatic endothelial cell fate." DEVELOPMENTAL DYNAMICS, vol. 225, no. 3, November 2002 (2002-11), pages 351-357, XP009040935 ISSN: 1058-8388 abstract</p>	1-78
A	<p>WIGLE J.T. ET AL.: "An essential role for Prox1 in the induction of the lymphatic endothelial cell phenotype" EMBO (EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY ORGANIZATION) JOURNAL, vol. 21, no. 7, 2 April 2002 (2002-04-02), pages 1505-1513, XP002309907 ISSN: 0261-4189 abstract; figure 8</p>	1-78
A	<p>WIGLE J.T. ET AL.: "Prox1 function is required for the development of the murine lymphatic system" CELL, vol. 98, no. 6, 17 September 1999 (1999-09-17), pages 769-778, XP002309908 ISSN: 0092-8674 the whole document</p>	1-78
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/EP2004/008819

G (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	BRUMMELKAMP T.R. ET AL.: "A system for stable expression of short interfering RNAs in mammalian cells" SCIENCE, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,, US, vol. 296, no. 5567, 2002, pages 550-553, XP002225638 ISSN: 0036-8075 abstract; figures 1,2	56-67
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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International Application No.

PCT/EP2004/008819

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			EP 1430126 A1	23-06-2004
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